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Rival Unions Take New Step To Bring Unity

A. F. of L. and C.I.O. hold first peace conference since Lewis' desertion of union he founded.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1 — Six men sitting down at a table today will see if they can bring peace to the warring American labor movement. A seventh man, John L. Lewis, will not be present, save in the uncomfortable thoughts he engendered among the rival negotiators.

The jealous factions of the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations are today making a third effort to sink their differences. They are split in the midst of a world war, faced with the prospect of a less sympathetic Congress immediately, and ultimately of a possible hostile President in the White House.

For the time being, however, trade union expansion has been enormous, and only the more forward-looking leaders are giving much heed to dangers ahead if the labor house remains divided. In the peace meeting today—delayed for several hours until two of the conferees arrived—some circumstances are propitious; Mr. Lewis is no longer an obstacle to unity as head of the C. I. O., which he led out originally from the parent A. F. of L., while today the leaders of the rival A. F. of L. and C. I. O. groups have been taught to meet amiably enough in periodic conferences at the White House under the invitation of a friendly President, and under the compulsion of war co-operation.

Lewis Ready to Pounce

On the other hand, some circumstances helpful to peace are still absent. The old rivalry between the two groups persists, on a functional, traditional and, in many cases, personal basis; vested interests in rival unions have been built up; and in the background lowers John L. Lewis, head of one of the world's biggest and richest unions, the United Mine Workers, and by his ambitious expansion drive in other labor fields now virtually leader of a third American trade union movement. Mr. Lewis is prepared to pounce on any industry, it is believed, where A. F. L.-C. I. O. jurisdictional disputes break out, and to condemn old labor leaders for "conservatism" if they unite.

Those meeting at the first session today for C. I. O. are:

Philip Murray, President of the C. I. O. and also head of the United Steel Workers.

R. J. Thomas, President of the United Automobile and Aircraft Workers.

Julius Emspak, Secretary-Treasurer of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers.

Representing the A. F. L. are:

Harry C. Bates, President of the Bricklayers.

William L. Hutcheson, President of the Carpenters.

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Fish Receipts Drop 50 Per Cent in Year

Receipts of fresh fish at the Boston Fish Pier during October totaled 13,449,458 pounds, which represents a cut of nearly 50 per cent from the 26,183,542 pounds that were landed in October of last year, it was disclosed today by the Boston office of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service.

The cut is due to the withdrawal from fishing operations of about half the fleet of New England trawlers and other vessels and diverting them to war work.

Meantime, the fishermen are obtaining the highest earnings in the history of the industry. The average price paid to the fishermen in October was 7.57 cents a pound, compared with 4.40 cents last year.

Music Union And Symphony Contract Told

The basis on which the Boston Symphony Orchestra and the musicians' union have terminated their dispute of nearly a quarter of a century was reported today to be as follows:

The orchestra has agreed to go into the union on the condition of retaining control of its musical forces.

The union has agreed to this provision, though it means a marked change in union policy. Like various other unions, the musicians' organization frequently has sought to influence hirings and firings in the interest of its members.

The result will be to set up within the musicians' union a separate group composed of the 15 major symphony orchestras of the country, inspofar as they are governed by bylaws especially applicable to their distinctive musical standards.

Quality of Music Protected

The quality of symphony music thus should be protected and symphony orchestras should benefit.

Obviously a compromise has been worked out. As it brings into the American Federation of Musicians the most important nonunion orchestra left in the United States, the union has gained a notable victory.

On the other hand, in obtaining an outstanding concession to musical standards of nation-wide import, the Boston orchestra has won an unusual success, while adapting itself to the trend of the times.

James C. Petrillo, President of the American Federation of Musicians, is credited with constructive leadership on the union side in working out the Boston impasse, which ran 22 years.

The revision of union practices will be effected by adoption of new union bylaws applying to symphony orchestras.

It is anticipated that for one thing Mr. Petrillo has consented to a limitation being placed on his own powers as President, which are now practically absolute, so as to guarantee no interference with the new plan.

Shows Banned In Night Clubs Pending Probe

Boston Licensing Board acts as responsibility is cited by Governor; Grove had fire O. K.

As four investigations got under way today into the Cocoanut Grove night club fire, the Boston Licensing Board ordered 1,161 night clubs, hotels, and other places to suspend all entertainment features until the buildings have been inspected and approved by the Boston Building Commission.

Meanwhile, the Boston Committee on Public Safety announce that revision of the list of fatalities in the Cocoanut Grove fire reduced the total to 449. At one time the Committee had announced the toll was as high as 477. However, examination of the list revealed duplications. Of the 449 persons officially reported killed, 444 have been identified. A total of 172 persons are reported injured.

The Licensing Board acted within a short time after Gov. Leverett Saltonstall had called upon it to consider seriously its responsibility for night clubs and other places remaining open pending thorough inspections.

Conference With Governor

At 10:15 a. m. today the Board members and Capt. John F. Stokes, Acting State Commissioner of Public Safety, conferred with the Governor. Before noon, the Board's order suspending all entertainment licenses in premises licensed by the Board was issued.

Governor Saltonstall told the Board members that if they had any doubt of their authority to act, they should proceed and let someone else raise the question of authority.

The Board's order affects 35 hotels, 682 restaurants, and 293 taverns. The remainder of the 1,161 establishments covered are non-liquor serving places.

Immediately following the Licensing Board's action, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin suspended the Sunday entertainment licenses of 170 establishments. The Mayor's office, rather than the Licensing Board, controls Sunday entertainment. Included in the 170 establishments affected are 50 in which Sunday floor shows have been permitted and 150 where juke boxes and radios are used for dancing.

The move was taken to reduce crowds in night clubs, and the like, until thorough investigations are completed. No estimate of the time required for the investigations has been made. The order means that no floor shows, no dancing or other entertainment will be allowed in such places until after the pending investigations.

Owners Instructed

Miss Mary Driscoll, Chairman of the Board, stated that police officers are now going throughout the city, informing owners of the affected establishments of the order. It becomes effective immediately.

There exists the possibility that the Board may follow up its entertainment curb by ordering the complete closing of certain establishments pending outcome of the inspections. The Board this afternoon went into its second conference of the day to consider the problems surrounding the establishments under its control. This action gave rise to City Hall speculation regarding further moves by the Board.

At the same time Miss Driscoll announced that on Nov. 28 the

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Allies Drive Deeper Wedge in Tunisia After Wresting Air Control from Axis; Australians 900 Yards East of Gona

Associated Press

Hauling Guns on Ax-Felled New Guinea Roads

Australian soldiers haul dismantled cannon up roads hacked out of mountainous jungle in New Guinea as they bring their guns into battle position.

Heroic march from Port Moresby to front in New Guinea made by U. S. forces.

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA, Dec. 1 (AP) — Australian jungle fighters pierced the 20-mile beach strip held by the Japanese and fought their way to the sea 900 yards east of Gona, where heavy ground fighting ensued under an umbrella of United Nations aerial assaults.

By W. E. Lucas
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WITH THE AMERICAN FORCES IN NEW GUINEA, Dec. 1—The American-Australian attack on strong Japanese defensive positions that are temporarily keeping United Nations troops away from the sea in the Gona sector is getting under way.

A preliminary rest has been necessary for the Americans who, in their first experience of war, made one of the most remarkable marches in United States military history.

The story was told me by Lieut. J. J. May who led his company on the march from Port Moresby to the battlefront four miles short of Sanananda.

It took them from Oct. 8 to Nov. 21. The march was through almost unexplored jungle country, over the precipitous crags of the Owen Stanley Mountains and through some of the world's most awe-inspiring scenery.

A road was hacked from Port Moresby to Kappa Kappa. Then a jeep trail was pierced into the foothills of the Owen Stanley mountains. This trail slid up and down precipitous slopes and crossed many raging mountain torrents. At one point supplies were pushed up-river on landing barges, each of which was pushed by four men walking up to their waists in water.

Mountain Divide Crossed

For one period of three days the unit was dependent solely upon what they could carry on their backs, as they clambered over a mountain divide which rises to almost 10,000 feet.

At times there was perpetual rain and in the bleak uplands they had to sleep in the open, drenched to the skin. Those who could not continue for the sheer physical fatigue of the march were left where they fell to be picked up by ambulance units who followed behind.

After the march at least 75 per cent of the strength arrived ready to take their places in the firing line. "There's nothing wrong with young America," said Lieutenant May. "They are just as tough as or even tougher than their fathers ever were."

No Place for Weakling

Certainly no weakling would have stood a chance on that march. Most of the boys I spoke to were bearded and bronzed, and seemed rather to have enjoyed the novelty of this historic march through one of the world's wildest jungles.

Today the American infantry unit is tackling strong Japanese defensive positions. This American unit was thrown in on this sector of the Gona-Buna Front to

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Fighting French force joins battle—German resistance hindering Soviet advance.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

While German resistance slowed down the Russian advance, the Allies were making determined efforts to batter down all Axis resistance in North Africa.

Having regained domination of the air, Flying Fortresses and other bombers were reported to have staged the greatest 24-hour assault of the campaign on the ports of Bizerte, Tunis, and Gabès. German Luftwaffe squadrons were stated to be withdrawing from Tunisia to rear bases in Sicily.

Fighting French forces, which yesterday quietly took possession of the French isle of Réunion, 400 miles east of Madagascar, also were active in North Africa, where they entered the railway center of Pont du Fahs, 30 miles south of Tunis. They appeared to be headed eastward to cut the Tunis-Tripoli highway.

If this move indicates that a modus vivendi has been reached between Admiral Darlan and General de Gaulle, the benefits of straightening out the French political difficulty should become apparent soon.

Meanwhile, the burdens upon Italy multiplied as Allied airmen swarmed over Sicily bombing Palermo, Gela, Trapani, and other supply points for Marshal Rommel's forces. The Axis claimed, nevertheless, that Marshal Rommel had been reinforced around El Agheila, where he is expected to make a stand against the British Eighth Army.

According to one report, Hitler was moving troops into Greece at the rate of 10,000 to 15,000 a week to replace a similar number sent over to Marshal Rommel. There are, no doubt, many movements of German troops under way, but whether they are headed for Marshal Rommel is another matter.

Meanwhile, latest word from Toulon is that four French submarines escaped from the port, two of them—the 1,379-ton Casabianca and the smaller Marsouin—having reached Algiers. The Le Glorieux, having put into Valencia, Spain, sailed out again. The Iris was interned in Spain. Admiral de La Borde, who ordered the scuttling of the fleet, was reported a prisoner in Germany.

In the Southern Pacific, the Japanese gave no sign of being able to reinforce their hard-pressed troops in New Guinea or on Guadalcanal. On New Guinea, General MacArthur's forces had reached the coast in the Gona sector and were pushing eastward to the main Japanese base at Buna.

On Guadalcanal, American forces captured quantities of equipment and ammunition, while bombers ranged out to New Georgia, 150 miles northwest of Guadalcanal, where the Japanese were suspected to be trying to establish a new base.

'Spanish Answer' by Hitler to Allies? Axis on Defensive on World Fronts

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Hitler has now had 24 days in which to effect his answer to the Anglo-American landings in Africa and has still done nothing which exposes his hand.

During this time he had moved some forces into Tunisia and is currently making a stand at Bizerte anl Tunis. But it is as yet only a minor movement of German forces.

The degree of opposition presented to the advancing British First Army in Tunisia does not represent the maximum Hitler could have pumped into that area had he been seriously determined to try to hold his African beachhead.

His failure to pour every possible soldier and plane into Tunisia is all the more puzzling because Tunisia is the key to the whole North African campaign.

Hitler can scarcely hope to hold Tripoli is flanked by the eastern secured by Allied forces and its naval and air facilities developed.

Key to Defense of Tripoli

The supply line from Italy to Tripoli is flanked by the tastern coast of Tunis.

Once our planes operate in force from that coast Tripoli becomes almost untenable.

It is perhaps still not too late for Hitler to attempt to put a real holding force into Bizerte and Tunis. He may be in the process already. But the fact remains that the Anglo-American forces advancing into Tunis have advanced just about as fast as they can move their equipment and supplies from the Algerian ports where they unloaded.

They have encountered stiff opposition and are meeting increasing air resistance. But none of this is yet in sufficient strength to challenge seriously our ability to take all of Tunisia. We are being delayed, but not challenged.

Some Delay and Damage

It begins to look increasingly as though Hitler had decided to use his African beachhead solely as a means of inflicting some delay and some damage on the attacking American Army, and then to abandon the central North African coast rather than commit any major forces to its defense.

If so, why?

Those who ask this question with serious responsibility on their shoulders are turning their eyes more and more frequently to Spain. Every day that goes by without major German resistance in Tunisia increases the likelihood that Hitler will attempt "the Spanish answer" to the landings in Africa.

Four Possible Answers

Hitler had essentially four answers to those landings as follows:

1. A direct attack on Britain taking advantage of the removal of the forces sent to Africa.

2. A powerful attempt to hold a beachhead in Tunis and Tripoli by rushing all available reserves into the area and thus preventing a junction of the two Allied armies and release of much of their striking force for other purposes.

3. An attempt to isolate the new armies landed in Algiers by a swift movement down the

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Rommel Top Aide Stranded in Desert

By the Associated Press

New York, Dec. 1

The Berlin radio disclosed today that one of Marshal Rommel's top aides, Maj. Gen. Bernhard Ramcke, commander of a parachutist brigade, has been removed from North Africa after a shortage of gasoline had left him stranded in the desert.

It said that General Ramcke and Capt. Heinrich Schweikhardt, group commander of a Nazi fighter squadron, were at Adolf Hitler's headquarters today to be awarded oak leaves to the Knight's Cross of the Iron Cross.

General Ramcke, the broadcast said, was left behind with some of his men at the battle of El Alamein because of a lack of gasoline, but captured some British trucks and he and his men reached Marshal Rommel's main forces in them.

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1 — Full agreement on how the United States and Great Britain can bring to bear their maximum impact against the Axis in 1943 has now been reached by the two countries, it was learned authoritatively today.

This agreement extends both to the main lines of strategy and to war production and represents a far-reaching understanding between Anglo-American military and supply leaders.

Growing out of this agreement together with recent Allied advances on all fronts is the considered military judgment which now prevails in the Capital and which can be reported in these terms:

1. That the initiative in the Pacific and the European theaters of the war has definitely passed to the United Nations.

2. That both Germany and Japan have been forced into defensive positions and into defensive states of mind.

3. That the Allies have it in their power now, if that power is skillfully and effectively used, to prevent the Axis from undertaking a single further offensive operation in this war.

Offensive in this sense is used to mean any major operation designed to enlarge Germany's mili-

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

Bulletins

Britain's New Social Security Plans Ambitious

London, Dec. 1 (AP)—A proposal for a new Ministry of Social Security which would virtually double the present expenditure of $1,300,000,000 annually on Britain's unemployment, health, and insurance pensions, was disclosed today to be contained in the Social Security report of the Planning Commission, headed by Sir William Beveridge. The report is to be made public in full tomorrow and is characterized as one of the most sweeping plans of the kind ever put forward in any country.

S. Portland First Day-Shift Ship Workers Quit

South Portland, Maine, Dec. 1 (AP)—Approximately 80 per cent of the South Portland Shipbuilding Corporation's 6,000 first day-shift employees stopped working today, a management official said, in a flareup of a long-standing wage dispute. An official of the machinists' local (A. F. of L.) declared "the walkout is unauthorized. The men went out on their own." Thatcher B. Pinkham, general manager of the company, said "80 per cent were out, but only about 60 per cent of the 80 per cent could be considered to have walked out." He explained that theothers had been issued pass-out slips because there was no work for them because of the walkout.

Farm Workers May Not Enlist Until Replaced

Washington, Dec. 1 (AP)—Selective Service headquarters has instructed local draft boards, a spokesman said today, not to release for voluntary enlistment in the Army or Navy any men granted deferment as essential farm workers until a replacement has been obtained or trained. The spokesman, desiring not to be identified, said the Army and Navy had agreed not to accept essential farm workers unless they had releases from their draft boards.

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Weather Predictions

DRIZZLE RAIN COOL WARMER

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Dim-Out Hours

Dimout begins Tuesday at 5:42 p. m.; ends Wednesday 7:24 a. m.
Dimout begins Wednesday at 5:42 p. m., end Thursday, 7:25 a. m.

Flagrant Violations Few As N.E. Dims Its Dimout

This morning's none-too-bright sunshine appeared almost glaring with the brilliance of mid-summer by comparison to those New Englanders who last night experienced the effects of the inky gloom of darkness which definitely settled down upon them as the Army's new wartime dimout regulations went into effect a half-hour after sunset.

There were only a few flagrant violations of the new ruling, laid down by the First Service Command and contained in Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's Executive Order No. 40.

The Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety called attention to two serious and necessary problems now before the Civilian Defense organization:

"First, to give information and help to the general public and to industry; and, second, to see that the rules and regulations are complied with," said Maj. Gen. Daniel Needham.

Co-operative Effort

"This requires the co-operative effort of wardens, auxiliary police and all law enforcement officiers," he added. "The wardens should advise within their areas and should politely call attention of proper parties to all failures to comply with the law. Only rarely will more than that be necessary, but if violations are not corrected within a reasonable time then the wardens should report the violation to the local police.

"The exact detail as to how this will be handled is a matter to be determined in each city and town, but in general the checking up of houses and buildings should be left to the wardens, and the checking of traffic, street lights, outdoor signs, etc., should be the proper responsibility of the police and auxiliary police.

"The principal problem at first will be instructing the public in what is expected of them, and this will of course require each warden and police officer to become familiar with the law and with the requirements. Local blackout officers should be sure that it is thoroughly understood by each and every member of the local ARP organization, and it is hoped that everyone will co-operate to accomplish this most necessary measure to the satisfaction of all concerned."

Observers in downtown Boston last night noted that most of the large concerns complied faithfully with the dimout regulations. There were one or two glaring irregularities, however, with shop window lights piercing the otherwise gloomy streets with beams of light.

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Troops on Shipboard Cheered Prospect of Action in Africa

What American troops sailing for North Africa were thinking and doing immediately before the landing are described by an Associated Press correspondent accompanying the force.

WITH U. S. TASK FORCE OFF FRENCH MOROCCO, Nov. 7. Delayed. (AP)—The troops were not told their destination would be French Morocco until they were 24 hours at sea. At the news, the ship shook with cheers. The men were glad that the monotony of maneuvers was over, that a real adventure was coming up.

"It's about time we played for keeps," said one lanky Southerner.

The only men who seemed in the least disappointed were a group of Californians. "We wanted to get the Japs first," explained one.

The troops were ordered to have their hair cut short before embarkation. It would be some time, officers said, before they could reach a barber chair again.

Private First Class Everett Deaton had his hair cut as ordered, but an easily distinguishable "V" was preserved in two ridges along the top of his otherwise shaven dome.

His bunk-mate matched him by having a dot-dot-dot-dash—signal code "V"—design in his ultra-short haircut.

A favorite indoor pastime on the long voyage was music.

"Praise the Lord and Pass the Ammunition" is heard everywhere, both as a song and as a slogan. It promises to be the byword of American forces in this war.

Hillbilly music fills a forward troop hold most of the time. Soldiers even sleep to the twanging strains of "San Antonio Rose," "Walking the Floor Over You," "Precious Jewel," and "Mother, the Queen of My Heart."

This musical diet is supplied on practically a 24-hour basis by a group led by Private Howard Chandler, guitarist and radio cowboy singer.

Marches, folk songs, and tunes of the last war are produced in volume by a 30-man band, led by Warrant Officer Milton Bronstein, a former music teacher.

There is no space for formal setting-up exercises, so commanders lead the men in daily follow-the-leader games all over the three "topside" decks. The men wind in and out of stanchions, hatches, bulkheads, and climb up and down the ladders hung from the hurricane deck to the boat deck.

They'll climb down these same ladders, hung over the side of the transport, when the moment of debarkation comes.

Battle of Tunisia:

Allies Are Driving Armed Wedges Deeper

Allied columns, striking across Tunisia under skies being rapidly cleared of the enemy air force, are separating two wedges aimed at separating Axis forces in Tunis and Bizerte and cutting them off from their last land route to Tripoli, it was announced at Allied headquarters in North Africa.

One British and American force was reported pushing close to the coast, only a few miles short of its goal of severing the last highway communication left to enemy garrisons at Bizerte and Tunis.

Another force of Americans and Free Frenchmen was plunging toward the coast to the south in a race to seize the Tunis-Tripoli

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Night Club Shows Suspended in City of Boston Pending New Investigation

Additional List Of Fatalities In Night-Club Fire

The following are additional names of those reported as fatalities of the Cocoanut Grove fire:

—A—

Adler, Mildred, 69 Washington Street, Dorchester.
Adler, Milton, 23 Westmore Road, Dorchester.
Ashe, Louis J., 143 Summer Street, Quincy.

—B—

Bellows, Mrs. Rita M., 90 Morris Street, Southbridge.
Bennett, Dr. Gordon P., 72 Humphrey Street, Swampscott.
Bernstein, Ruth, 483 Shirley Street Winthrop.
Bluestein, William, 8 Sylvia Street, Lexington.
Breen, Martin, 131 Howard Street, East Braintree.
Brewster, Joseph M., 79 Falmouth Street, Portland.
Brough, Helen, 92 Stoughton Street, Boston.
Brown, Grace, 19 Pearl Street, Waltham.

—C—

Carmusi, Josephine, 56 Bates Street, Revere.
Carroll, Mrs. Margaret, 69 Academy Avenue, East Weymouth.
Carroll, Margaret, 69 Reading Avenue, Weymouth.
Carmohn, Ruth, Stearns Road, Brookline.
Cattarella, Felix J., 44 High Street, Waltham.
Cattarella, Mrs. Helen, 44 High Street, Waltham.
Chalmers, Marion, 86 Harvard Avenue, Brookline.
Charles, Mrs. Gladys, 347 Washington Street, Winchester.
Cohen, Betty, 25 Wellington Hill Street, Dorchester.
Collins Catherine, Batavia, N. Y.
Conway, Beatrice, 12 Hancock Street, Salem.
Curran, Francis J., 86 Centennial Avenue, Gloucester.

—D—

Datle, Earl, Myrtle Street, Ashland.
DeCoste, Vera, Roosevelt Apts., Forsyth Street, Boston.
Derry, Marie, 101 Myrtle Street, Boston.
Dorehmal, Charles M., no address.

—F—

Fariohoff, Salvo, Army Air Cadet, Dorchester.
Fazioli, Bernie, 146 Hancock Street, Everett.
Fitzpatrick, Helen J., 24 Dix Street, Worcester.

—G—

Gale, Francis X., 990 Washington Street, Dorchester.
German, George, 14 Hatherly Road, Brighton.
Gibbon, Josephine F., 108 Chestnut Avenue, Jamaica Plain.
Golosov, Lillian, 15 Outlook Road, Mattapan.
Goodpasture, Mrs. Walter C., Atlanta, Ga.
Gordon, Max, address unknown.
Groan, E. J., Brookline.
Guggenheimer, Lieut. John, U. S. A., Buffalo.

—H—

Haggett, Dorothy, 153 Elm Street, Everett.
Harlow, William, U. S. N., Portland.
Herman, Max, Boston City Hospital.
Hollander, Marie L., Flourtown, Pa.
Horch, Hyman, 158 Walnut Avenue, Roxbury.

—I—

Isaacson, Mrs. Gertrude, 10 Fowler Street, Quincy.

—J—

Jones, Charles (Buck), Van Nuys, Calif.

—K—

Karmelin, Ruth, 27 Stearns Road, Brookline.
Keefe, Mary E., Lincoln Parkway, Somerville.
Kelleher, Patrick J., 28 Spring Street, West Roxbury.
King, John H., Cambridge.
Kundgren, Sirkka, 51 Riverdale Street, Allston.

—L—

Lebowitz, Bertha, 14 Melvin Avenue, no town.
Lennihan, Edward J., 1431 Columbus Avenue, Roxbury.
Levin, Dorothy, 14 Brown Street, Brookline.
Levin, Mrs. Sadie, 54 Hobart Road, Newton.
Lewis, Mary, 36 Woodford Street, Dorchester.
Lubell, Shirley, 107 Parker Avenue, Newton Highlands.
Lundberg, David, Wabash Avenue, Ware.

—M—

MacMillan, Donald, 40 Ruthven Street, Quincy.
McDonald, Ruth, 19 Marlboro Street.
McDonough, Margaret C., 51 Pleasant Street, Dorchester.
McLaughlin, Kathleen, 2354 Washington Street, Charlestown.
Meyer, Mrs. Anna L., 7 Plant Court, Jamaica Plain.
Meyer, Louis T., 36 Francis Street, Jamaica Plain.
Meyer, Louis J., 7 Plant Court, Jamaica Plain.

N

Nagle, Catherine L., 82 St. Andrews Road, East Boston.
Nagle, Lorraine K., 1197 Saratoga Street, East Boston.

O

O'Brien, Barbara, 171 Hemenway Street, Boston.
O'Brien, Virginia, 25 Stockton Street, Dorchester.
O'Neil, John J., 28 Decatur Street, Cambridge.

P

Peavey, Jane, at Wellesley, Bangor, Maine.
Pierce, Joan, 64 Statler Road, Belmont.
Polson, David, 2 Newton Street, Weston.
Porter, Patrick, Jackson Heights, N. Y.
Powell, Ethel, 35 West Sixty-fourth Street, New York.
Powell, Mrs. Josephine, 40 Washington Elms, Cambridge.
Presse, Richard, Dorchester.

R

Randall, Mary N., 24 Lapham Street, Medford.
Reed, Ruth, 19 Morton Street, Stafford Springs.
Rich, Mrs. William E., Millwood Road, Framingham.
Richardson, Evelyn V., 178 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston.

S

Saunders, Mrs. Pauline, Churchill Road, Winchester.
Savage, Helen, 449 Pleasant Street, Norwood.
Scherer, Dorothy, 84 Liberty Street, Lynn.
Seletsky, Mrs. Philip, 37 Ferncroft Road, Waban.
Shaktman, Mollie, 21 Nelson Road, Peabody.
Sheehan, Charles, 299 Eliot Street, Milton.
Sheridan, Constance, 1132 Commonwealth Avenue, Allston.
Simpson, Helen E., 312 Euclid Avenue, Lynn.
Smatch, Lawrence, Summer Street, Quincy.
Snyderman, Harold, 119 Brainerd Road, Brighton.
St. Pierre, Oliver A., 64 Statler Road, Belmont.
St. Pierre, Miner A., 64 Stockmere Road, Belmont.
Stapleton, Lieut. John M., Jr., U. S. A., Foley, Alabama.
Stuart, U. F., no address.
Sudnovsky, Leah, 46 Shepherd Street, Lynn.
Sundberg, David, Wabash Avenue, Worcester.
Sundberg, Sophie Petro, 27 Wabash Avenue, Worcester.
Sviokla, Stephanie, 288 Field Street, Brockton.

T

Tabe, Norman J., 88 George Street, Medford.
Tamusi, Josephine, 56 Bates Street, Revere.
Thompson, Mrs. Julie, 238 Appleton Street, Lowell.
Travers, Mary, 91 Stoughton Street, Dorchester.

V

Vient, Richard J., U. S. N. R., 4 Irene Street, Worcester.
Vucassovitch, Mrs. Michael, Herrick Street, Beverly.

W

Watson, J. [illegible], U. S. N.
Welner, Mrs. Pauline, 66 Chiswick Road, Brighton.
Weiss, Jacqueline, at Wellesley, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Whitson, Margaret, at Wellesley, Moylan, Pa.
Wilding, Louise, 251 Washington Street, Quincy.
Williams, Mrs. [illegible]ard, 34 Millwood Street, Framingham.
Winenstrand, Mrs. [illegible]ine, 319 Belgrade Avenue, Roslindale.
Winslow, Elise, 82 Sumner Avenue, Springfield.

Z

Zenkin, Marc, 38 [illegible]age Street, Boston.
Zimmerman, Flor[illegible] 58 Winston Road, Dorchester.

CITY OF BOSTON
FIRE DEPARTMENT
FIRE PREVENTION DIVISION
45 BRISTOL STREET

WILLIAM ARTHUR REILLY, Fire Commissioner
JOHN J. KENNEY, Chief Clerk

9NX November 30, 1942

FROM: The Fire Prevention Division
TO: The Fire Commissioner

Subject: Inspection, Cocoanut Grove, 17 Piedmont Street.

OWNER & MGR.: Barnet Wilansky, Night Club.

Building: 1 story, occupies approximately 7,500 square feet.

I submit the following report of inspection made this day, November 30, 1942 and in my opinion condition of the premises is good.

A new addition has been added on the Broadway side used as a cocktail lounge room, seating 100 people. No inflammable decoration.

Main dining room seating 400 people.

Old basement houses next to new lounge room.

2nd floor used as dressing room.

3rd floor used as help locker room.

This building connects into hallway between lounge and main dining room.

Kitchen in basement, free from grease, hood over stove, under side, clean. Cocktail bar.

Sufficient number of exits.

Sufficient number of extinguishers.

Heat, using fuel oil, 2-275 Gallon tank & coal.

Condition--Good.

Respectfully submitted,

(signed) Frank J. Linney.

Lieutenant.

Associated Press

Boston's O. K. Eight Days Before Fire

Here is a photographic copy of the report submitted by an inspector of the Fire Prevention Division of the Boston Fire Department, calling Cocoanut Grove conditions "good" eight days before the disastrous fire which made a mockery of his statement that there were "no inflammable decorations."

Dallas Man Commends Work Of Women in War Plants

Women learn to run machines as quickly as men, and are doing excellent work in the plants of The Murray Company, the firm's president, J. Kirby McDonough, said in an interview today.

He was visiting the South Boston plant, given over to the Company by the United States Army in October when the former owners, the S. A. Woods Machine Company, declined to follow labor requirements set by the National War Labor Board and President Roosevelt.

New England men and women are fine workers, said Mr. McDonough, who came from Dallas, Texas, on business for the firm, which operates also the Carver Cotton Gin Company at East Bridgewater, Mass. After visiting the Natick Division, where all the machines except two or three are in the hands of women operators, he expressed great satisfaction with the way in which the war materials are being produced.

The Murray plants at Dallas, Memphis, Tenn., and Atlanta, Ga., are operating at maximum capacity on war materials, too, he reported, and have taken on large numbers of women employees in the machine shops. The Company which his father, John H. McDonough, founded, had its start in Boston, at the Old Colony Trust Company, and for several decades a number of old Bostonian families have been large stockholders. The original product was cotton gin machinery. Later cotton seed oil milling machines and machinery for heating and ventilating were added. Today 95 per cent of the products are devoted to the war effort.

By a Staff Photographer

J. Kirby McDonough

Dallas, Texas, man President of The Murray Company.

Safety Code Urged for All Public Places

"Basic requirements" of a widely-adopted life-safety code for places of public assembly, including so-called night clubs, which would "clearly have prevented the tragedy" of the Cocoanut Grove fire, were outlined today by Robert S. Moulton, Secretary of the National Fire Protection Association in Boston:

1. Elimination of revolving doors as a "required means of exit;" if used, such doors must be accompanied by swinging doors within 20 feet.

2. All exits to be kept unlocked and unobstructed, even by draperies, when the building is occupied.

3. At least two clearly marked exists for every room (more for larger rooms) so that blocking of one exit will not leave the room without another exit.

4. A minimum of paper and cloth decorations, even though chemically-treated as "flame-proof," for some "flame-proof" materials are proof only up to a certain point.

All these requirements were violated at the Grove, Mr. Moulton charged, opposing the assertion by the City's Building Commissioner, James H. Mooney, that such night clubs are not places of public assembly.

"Fire-prevention experts," Mr. Moulton said, "have long regarded such clubs and restaurants as places of public assembly, and have urged adoption of the 'Building-Exits Code' as a necessary life-safety code against fire and panic. It has been adopted by the States of Louisiana and Delaware, by the City of Manchester, N. H., and by other areas. Its principles were included in a proposal to the City of Boston three years ago, but apparently nothing has been done about it.

"As recently as last Friday, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin was called upon by a delegation seeking to enact standards to prevent recurrence of the East Boston tragedy of Nov. 15 in which six firemen were killed and some 40 others injured. The delegation included Percy Bugbee, general manager of our Association, Fire Commissioner William Arthur Reilly, and a representative of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

"The fire in Chicago's Iroquois Theater in 1903, one of the few rivals to the Boston fire, resulted in a standard code for theater exits," Mr. Moulton continued, expressing the hope that Boston and other cities would learn the lesson and apply similar standards to all places of public assembly.

Foster Says Politics Holds Up Legislation on Rehabilitation

Selfishness, politics, and stubborness are holding up important rehabilitation legislation, Terry C. Foster of the Federal Security Agency in Washington today told members of the Massachusetts Conference of Social Work, meeting in its 38th annual session at the Hotel Statler.

One stumbling block, he said, has been the refusal of the Veterans Bureau to agree that soldier rehabilition be included in the same program with civilian rehabilitation. Another was the refusal of the Budget Bureau to approve the bill. Now, after a report by a special committee appointed by the Budget Bureau, it appears that agreement is about to be reached concerning a proper bill, Mr. Foster reported.

He traced for the social workers present the history of rehabilitation legislation and administration since its beginning in 1920. He charged that states have fallen down in carrying out their part of the job, and said that New England states are among those which could get more Federal money for this work if they would match it with more of their own.

"At present you are matching only 73 per cent of the Federal money that would be available to you," he stated.

One fault with existing legislation, Mr. Foster explained, is that it includes only part of the services needed for efficient rehabilitation. Such services, to be adequate, he maintained, should include medical care for the physically handicapped, vocational training for the uneducated, and such attention as may be needed to correct personality defects.

The latest committee report on the question of revised legislation, said the Federal Security official, includes a recommendation that the undertaking be financed largely by the Federal Government.

It is important, Mr. Foster believes, that such a program should not duplicate present services, but include them in one unified plan. At present, legislation of this kind would affect the work of numerous organizations, including the Veterans Administration, the United States Employment Service, the Federal Security Agency, and various veterans organizations. Hence the difficulties involved in preparing a new measure acceptable to all.

Nine institutes on various subjects concerning different phases of social work were going on simultaneously today as the conference swung into its second day, with general sessions starting tonight at a meeting to be addressed by Malcolm N. Nichols, General Secretary of the Family Welfare Society of Boston, and President of the Conference, and Fred K. Hoehler, Director of the American Public Welfare Association and President of the National Conference of Social Work.

The conference will adjourn after the Thursday luncheon, to be addressed by Raymond Leslie Buell, former President of the Foreign Policy Association.

City Licensing Board Suspends Night Club Entertainment

Continued from Page 1

Licensing Board wrote to James H. Mooney, Boston Building Commissioner, requesting a re-examination of the premises of 35 Boston establishments where dancing is permitted. The Cocoanut Grove was not among the list.

"We have been informed by patrons that it seemed to them in some of the places . . . the floors were weakening," the Board wrote.

The list included night clubs, hotels and other establishments.

Public clamor for reform of Boston's building code and a merciless purge of incompetent officials beat upon the doors of City Hall as the four investigations were proceeding to bring into the spotlight the reasons why such a tragedy could occur.

Acting to expose any possible "evidence of crime," Suffolk County District Attorney William J. Foley began one of the investigations in conjunction with Stephen C. Garrity, State Fire Marshal. Results will be presented to the County Grand Jury tomorrow.

Mr. Foley and several other officials attended a conference this morning called by Robert T. Bushnell, Attorney General. This conference, it was reported, resulted in a decision for a joint Attorney General-District Attorney investigation to place the blame for the Cocoanut Grove fire.

It is understood that this investigation is to supersede all other investigations now under way. Those attending the conference agreed that the investigation should be pushed to the last possible point.

Besides Mr. Bushnell and Mr. Foley, those attending the conference included Stephen C. Garrity, State Fire Marshal; Frederick T. Doyle, Assistant District Attorney; Captain Stokes; Lieut. Detective Daniel Murphy of the State Police; Leo Riley of the State Police; Joseph K. Collins, Assistant Attorney General, and Philip Deady, State Police inspector assigned to the State Fire Marshal's office.

Mr. Doyle and Mr. Collins are to conduct the investigation.

Plans for the co-ordinated investigation by State officials into the possibility of criminal negligence in the disastrous Cocoanut Grove fire were disclosed by Attorney General Bushnell.

The investigation will be conducted at the Department of Public Safety, 1010 Commonwealth Avenue. In view of the fact that criminal prosecutions may result, examination of witnesses will not be public. All information will be made fully available at a later date when reasons of propriety no longer prevent full disclosure of evidence secured.

All witnesses believed to be in possession of knowledge helpful to the State in ascertaining all the facts surounding the catastrophe will be examined by Mr. Doyle and Mr. Collins.

Attendance Compulsory

Testimony of all witnesses will be taken stenographically and attendance of all required witnesses will be compelled by legal process. Examination of witnesses will proceed without interruption until the State's attorneys are satisfied that they are in possession of all available facts surrounding the tragedy, Mr. Bushnell said.

The investigation is wide open and all members of the public possessed of information—and who do not receive summonses—are requested by the Attorney General to communicate with Mr. Doyle or Mr. Collins or Commissioner Stokes at Longwood 4500.

Commissioner Stokes and Fire Marshal Garrity, Mr. Bushnell said, have been authorized to close the Cocoanut Grove building and prevent removal of any materials until the examination is completed and evidence preserved.

Simultaneously, James T. Moriarty, State Commissioner of Labor and Industries, began an inquiry into the hiring of a 16-year-old boy for work in the cocktail basement of the Grove.

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin announced he would survey other dine-and-dance establishments to find out which may now, in the light of new lessons, be considered safe.

Meanwhile, a move was started to eliminate political appointment of the Boston Fire Commissioner and to subject the position to Civil Service.

Former Lieut. Gov. Francis E. Kelley announced he had been authorized by relatives and friends of some of the persons killed in the Cocoanut Grove disaster to prepare a bill to present to the 1943 Legislature requiring that the Boston Fire Commissioner come from the ranks of the Fire Department. A Civil Service examination would be held to select a Commissioner.

William A. Reilly, the present Commissioner, was appointed by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin.

Mr. Kelly asserted that proponents of his bill claim that "the catastrophe could have been prevented by proper investigation under a competent Fire Commissioner."

Eyewitnesses Summoned

Fire Commissioner William Arthur Reilly continued the official Boston inquiry, summoning eyewitnesses and Grove employees to the witness stand.

Commissioner Reily summoned James Welansky, the man who was in charge of the Grove on the night of the fire, into the Boston official hearing at Fire Department headquarters this morning and demanded to know whether or not flame-proofing had been done on the decorations.

"I wouldn't know. I imagine it would be the usual procedure," Mr. Welansky replied.

He explained that his brother, Barnett Welansky, ordinarily ran the Grove but that he was in the hospital at the time, having been there for two weeks, leaving him in charge of the club.

Asked whether or not the Grove was crowded on the night of Nov. 28, the witness said "I guess it was."

"Do you feel it was overcrowded?" Commissioner Reilly inquired.

"Well, no." he said.

Seating Capacity Estimated

Mr. Welansky estimated the seating capacity at approximately 900 and said that he believed every table except one or two was filled by 1 0o'clock, 15 minutes before the fire started.

"In your opinion was the building fireproof?" he was asked.

"Yes."

Asked to describe the composition of inner walls and decorations, the witness complained that he could not remember most of the details.

On the question of whether or not new decorations had been added between Nov. 20, when the last fire inspection took place, and on Nov. 28, when the disaster occurred, Mr. Welansky said he was sure that nothing had been added.

In the course of the questioning the witness also disclosed that a vestibule door leading to the Broadway Street exit opened inward. It was at this door that firemen said large numbers of persons were trampled.

Commissioner Reilly also summoned Maurice Levy of Roxbury, a member of the Signal Corps Reserve who said he was sitting in the corner of Melody Lounge, next to the light bulb which figured in the outbreak of the fire. Mr. Levy related that Corporal Harold Goldenberg of Dorchester, who, with Miss Florence Zimmerman of Dorchester and Mrs. Levy, was in his party, was the man who was blamed by the Cocoanut Grove bar boy for unscrewing the light bulb. Corporal Goldenberg, Miss Zimmerman and Mrs. Levy all perishished in the fire.

The witness said that prior to the outbreak of the blaze the party had had "one drink," and was in the process of ordering nother. He said, however, that the party had been in Melody Lounge for nearly an hour.

The witness stated that the basement cocktail lounge was "packed." Responding to a question, he added that he certainly felt that this meant the room was overcrowded.

Gauze-Like Ceiling Covering

Other details which Mr. Levy gave of the fire's origin confirmed earlier discriptions of the incident. He added that once the flames caught on the ceiling from the leaves of the imitation palm tree they spread through a gauze-like ceiling covering in all directions and had reached the stairway at the opposite corner of the room before he did.

Going up the stairway he was covered by a "roof of flame," he related, adding that he was the last man to get out of the near-by revolving door into Piedmont Street safely, the man behind him came through in flames, he said.

Commissioner Reilly attributed significance to this account that the flames came up from Melody Lounge via the stairway and further testimony indicated that when they crossed the lounge the effect was to cut off safe means of escape for hundreds in the main dining hall.

In other testimony received this morning, Policeman Morgan C. Murhpry, a photographer, displayed pictures of the door onto Piedmont Street near the main entrance, which was equipped with a "panic lock." The pictures showed that an additional lock had been placed on this emergency exit door and that it had been violently broken open from the inside. Previous testimony has indicated that firemen found this door was also a trap for scores who tried to escape.

At yesterday's official hearings, it was disclosed that just eight days before the Nov. 28 blaze, a Boston Fire Department inspector pronounced the condition of the premises "good."

Names of the men who hired a 16-year-old boy in an establishment serving alcoholic liquors and of the Fire Department inspector who pronounced conditions at the Grove satisfactory were disclosed in testimony before Commissioner Reilly.

Frank Barzerini, Acting Manager of Cocoanut Grove, was named by barboy Stanley Tomaszewski as the man who gave him his 9½-hour, $2.40-a-day job in the cocktail basement known as Melody Lounge. Stanley worked Friday and Saturday nights.

Lieut. Frank J. Linney of the Fire Prevention Division read before the hearing a report he wrote Nov. 20 saying that in inspection of the Cocoanut Grove that day he found "sufficient number of exits," "sufficient number of extinguishers," and "no inflammable decoration."

"Went Up in Flash"

Other witnesses testified that the decorations "went up in a flash," making the night club a raging inferno within two to five minutes of the time the match in young Tomaszewski's hand caught on an artificial palm tree.

Eight separate employees of the Grove also testified that no new decorations had been added in the main dining hall or in Melody Lounge between Nov. 20 and Nov. 28.

Questioned by Commissioner Reilly, Lieutenant Linney said he actually touched a match to "five or six" artificial palms in the course of his investigation.

"You were of the opinion they were not inflammable?" Commissioner Reilly asked him.

"They were treated, I'll say, treated to my satisfaction," he replied.

"Do you still feel, in the light of what has happened, that the condition of the Cocoanut Grove premises was good on Nov. 20?" he was asked.

"Positively," he replied.

Testimony elicited from Stanley Tomaszewski disclosed that he had been instructed not to light matches in the Grove, but that it was too dark for him to see to replace an electric light bulb without doing so.

Soldier Unscrewed Bulb

He said that a soldier who was sitting in the corner with a girl had been the one who unscrewed the light bulb.

Building Commissioner James H. Mooney told reporters he felt the Boston building code was inadequate to outlaw "tinder box" decorations and blocked exits in night clubs, which are not now regarded by his office "places of public assembly."

Upon questioning, Mr. Mooney defined the law on exits as providing that every building must have "reasonable means of egress satisfactory to the Commissioner."

Asked if he had considered Cocoanut Grove exits reasonable and satisfactory, Mr. Mooney replied that he had.

"In view of the tragedy which has occurred, do you still think it had adequate and reasonable means of egress?" he was asked.

"Yes," Commissioner Mooney replied.

Three Exits Locked

Witnesses before Commissioner Reilly testified that panic blocked two of the exits, but that at least three were so solidly locked that they had to be broken down with axes and other heavy instruments.

Details on the subject of exits emerged from testimony, disclosing that there were a total of six:

1. The main doorway onto Piedmont Street, a revolving door, which quickly became jammed as flames from Melody Lounge, in the basement, poured up the near-by staircase.

2. A door with a "panic lock" issuing onto Piedmont Street. This door was bolted by a second lock. Firemen, breaking it in, found large numbers of casualties near-by.

3. A door leading off the main dining hall onto Shawmut Street. Testimony as to whether or not it was covered by draperies was contradictory.

4. A door leading from a new cocktail lounge on the street floor onto Broadway Street. This exit became blocked by the panic.

5. A service entrance leading to the kitchen [next to Melody Lounge].

6. An entrance leading to second floor lockers and third floor dressing rooms for employees and performers. Both exits, to Shawmut Street, were heavily bolted under management orders, and had to be broken down. One of them provided the only means of exit from the basement lounge other than a flame-enveloped staircase.

Call for Enforcement

These facts today led Albert West, Boston attorney, to ask "all citizens who are unhampered by political activity" to "rise as one and insist that the existing laws be enforced with rigid impartiality."

The fire, he said, was "a horrible indictment of the city's political mismanagement."

Mr. West charged that members of the Welansky family, owners of the Cocoanut Grove, were "intimate friends" of Mayor Tobin.

Bennett Moore, Vice-President of the Liberty Mutual Insurance Company, said that America's "seventh column"—carelessness—was at the root of the disaster.

"Every day," he declared, "almost 300 men, women, and children lose their lives in fires in the United States, but their deaths are so scattered that few people grasp the horror of death and destruction caused by this vicious enemy.

Legalizing Urged For Transport Of Fish on Sundays

Legislation legalizing the transportation of fish on Sundays in Massachusetts was recommended today by a special commission appointed to study the subject.

It is obviously more necessary to transport foodstuffs which are perishable and needed in a Monday market than to conduct Sunday athletic sports and amusements or to sell alcoholic beverages, the commission stated.

There is doubt as to whether the present law permits such activities, the commission pointed out, in recommending redrafting of the law.

The transportation of fish on Sunday presents no problem of compelling fishermen to work seven days, the report stated. The industry is well unionized and the unions have zealously guarded the interests and welfare of the fishermen, the report concluded.

Perkins Classes Mental Hospitals As 'War Industry'

Public mental hospitals in Massachusetts would be classified as "a war industry" under a proposal made today by Dr. Clifton T. Perkins, State Commissioner for Mental Health.

Declaring that the further "pirating of personnel" of mental hospitals by nonmilitary forces must not be permitted, the Commissioner recommended to the State Legislature adoption of a resolution asking the War Manpower Commission to classify mental hospitals as war industries, thus freezing those employed therein and preventing their transfer to other jobs.

Over-all vacancies in Massachusetts mental hospitals, as of Oct. 31, totaled 1,974, or 28 per cent, the Commissioner said. On that date, there were 28 per cent vacancies in the medical services of all hospitals, with several institutions having as high as 35 per cent to 65 per cent vacancies.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Additional Program Notice

Connecticut

New London—Thursday, Dec. 17, 8:45 a. m., WNLC, 1490kc.

Identifications Add to List Of Injured in Fire

The list of those injured in the Cocoanut Grove fire was added to today as new identifications were made:

A

Anastos, Leonardo, U. S. N., Chelsea Naval Hospital.

B

Bizzozero, Mrs. Marion, 166 Copeland Street, Quincy.
Bowen, Kathleen, 266 Gates Street, South Boston.
Bowen, Mary, 266 Gates Street, South Boston.

C

Campos, Melissa, 301 Broadway, Boston.
Collins, Ronald, Brighton.

D

Davis, Arnold, U. S. N., Chelsea Naval Hospital.
Davis, Harold C., Nahant.
De Sisti, Michael, Soldiers Field, Harvard University.
Drolette, Albert, Second Class Seaman, U. S. N.

E

Estey, Eugene W., 285 Chestnut Avenue, Jamaica Plain.

F

Fenning, Ensign George R., Harvard Supply School, Chelsea Naval Hospital.
Fretchling, Lieut. (J. G.) David, Harvard Supply School.

G

Gahurns, Francis, 14 Zellar Road, Belmont.
Gaught, William, U. S. N.
Gaw, Harry, 31 Walker Street, Clinton.
Grassgreen, Moe, 1141 Beacon Street, Brookline.
Gron, E. J., 1 Addington Road, Brookline.

H

Harrigan, Robert P., U. S. A.
Heneon, Robert, Second Class Seaman, U. S. N.
Herman, Max.
Hollandeek, Ensign John H., U. S. N.
Hope, Catherine, 1412 Beacon Street, Waban.

J

Jones, Gilbert W., 45 Westland Avenue, Back Bay, Boston.

L

Lebowitz, Bertha, 14 Melvin Avenue Brighton.
Lettini, Anna, 302 Newbury Street, Boston.
Levin, Mrs. N., Newton.

M

Mullin, Jeanette, 77 Grozier Road, Cambridge.

N

Neyman, John, 129 Summer Avenue, Springfield.
Nicksimomas, Charles, Mercer Street, South Boston.
Norris, J. F., U. S. N.

P

Penita, Anita, 12 St. Charles Street, Boston.
Powell, Ethel, 35 West Sixth Street, New York City.

R

Rose, John A., 1 Lamartine Square, Roxbury, fireman.
Russell, Lieut. Lawrence B., 1 Rosalie Road, Newton Center.
Russell, Mrs. Lawrence, 1 Rosalie Road, Newton Center.

S

Serbine, Burton, U. S. N.
Sharpey, Mrs. Hortense, 240 Roxbury Street, Keene, N. H.
Simps, Benjamin, U. S. A.
Sivers, Ensign William Albert, U. S. N.
Smith, Thomas J., 11 Holworthy Hall, Harvard University, U. S. N.

U

Unk, W. (woman).
Unk, W. (man).

W

Walsh, William, Second Class Seaman, U. S. N.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

DRIZZLE RAIN COOL WARMER

Boston and Vicinity: Warmer tonight with rain. Increasing wind becoming moderate to fresh.

Southwestern Maine: Snow in interior changing to sleet and rain along coast. Warmer tonight.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Snow in northern portion. Snow changing to sleet and rain in south. Warmer tonight.

Massachusetts: Rain. Warmer tonight except snow changing to rain in the Berkshires early tonight. Increasing winds becoming moderate to fresh along the coast.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Rain. Warmer tonight. Increasing winds becoming moderate to fresh along the coast.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 6:16 p. m.; height, 2.5 feet.
Wednesday, 6:31 a. m.; height, 2.6 feet.

Dimout

Continued from Page 1

Undoubtedly, these will be remedied at once.

Motorists found their worst fears groundless since the blacking out of the upper half of the car headlight lenses still seemed to furnish adequate road light for the reduced speed of 30 miles an hour, which became the maximum night-driving speed last night.

Nearly all motorists had used paint. A few had metal visors, approved yesterday by Frank A. Goodwin, Massachusetts Registrar of Motor Vehicles. In other cases, tape had been used. A few had used paper, or had applied the paint so lightly that the covering was far from opaque.

Violations in homes continued, although thousands of citizens remembered and co-operated by pulling their window shades down three-fourths of the way.

Among householders, two sources of illegal lights were noted last night. These were cellar lights, and the beam from table lamps where shades had been lowered three-quarters of the way. It is pointed out by Army officials that cellar windows should be shaded, just as are all other windows in a house, and that where table lamps or other lights are at a low level, the shades should be fully drawn.

Observers of the new dimout regulations also agreed that the increased darkness was more noticeable in the suburbs than in the City, and there were more than the usual number of mumbled apologies as pedestrians collided on the sidewalks.

Unofficial observations last night were to the effect that Boston's skyline glow had been reduced as much as one-half by the dimout. A small group of Army officers under command of Col. Harold G. Storke, of the First Service Command, toured the area, making their own observations which probably will result in additional recommendations to the Civilian Defense forces.

Colonel Storke issued the following statement today, based upon observance made last night:

"In general, it was apparent that in a great majority of cases cooperation of the public in observing the new regulations was excellent. This was particularly true of householders and automobilists.

"Violations were noted, however, in many places. As a class, bars, small stores, barber shops, filling stations, laundries, and similar establishments either had made no apparent or at least insufficient effort to comply. Many traffic lights were not shielded. Some automobile lights were not painted, or had too thin a coating, or had too little of the headlight covered.

"Continued effort will be necessary by everyone to keep up the good work and to get the co-operation of the relatively few who do not appear to grasp the seriousness of the situation."

Events Around Greater Boston

Wednesday

A talk on "Chinese Art" will be given by Miss Maginnis at the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Open free to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 15
Radio Timetable: Page 4

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
An International Daily Newspaper
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $13.00; six months, $6.50; three months, $3.25; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)
Entered as second class matter at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 31, 1918.

Axis Wants to Quit Raids Upon 'Civilian Centers'

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1—American and British air officials are rejecting in advance German suggestions that there be no future bombings of so-called "civilian centers."

Such suggestions, which are already appearing in one form or another from Berlin are coming too late in Germany's career of crime and are due to weakness rather than to a feeling of humanity, war officials say.

Top airmen here frankly state that the Allies now "have the drop" on Germany and Italy in the air and that they're going to make the most of it. They declare that the Anglo-American air forces will continue to avoid all senseless attacks upon helpless civilians but warn that noncombatants living near military objectives, such as are found in Turin, Milan, Genoa, Cologne, and Hamburg, must either evacuate their homes or put up with unparalleled aerial assaults.

Washington and London have known for some time that Berlin, with an air force not large enough to operate on all fronts, would like nothing better than to call off mass bombings of cities. The enemy is now seen as taking an entirely different view of the situation than he took when he had the ability to bomb London, Coventry, Rotterdam, and Belgrade.

Sign of German Anxiety

The latest evidence of German anxiety, and one which has aroused considerable interest here, is the Axis report that Pope Pius is expected soon to make a statement against bombing of civilians.

The Paris radio, which is sometimes used by the Germans to launch trial balloons and to put ideas into Allied heads, has reported that "according to well-informed Vatican circles the Pope will soon make representations to belligerents against civilian bombings."

Simultaneously, we are informed from London, the Berlin radio, after making a similar statement, said that "Britain had started the bombing of civilians and that the Vatican would therefore know what quarters to approach first."

Washington is not so much interested in what the Vatican may say, since it is believed possible that the Pope will issue some general statement condemning the killing of civilians, as in the fact that the Germans are pushing the issue.

It is recalled here that on several occasions during the past year the Nazis have indirectly hinted that they would end civilian bombings in Britain if London would stop its devastating raids on the Reich. When such hints got them nowhere, the Nazis have renewed threats of "terrible retaliation" without, however, being able to carry them out.

Officials in Washington strongly suspect that the German references to the Vatican are designed to bolster morale in Italy, which is believed to be extremely apprehensive over the possibility of American and British air raids from North African bases. Berlin probably has little hope that the Allies, now holding the upper hand in the air, will call off such raids, but the Italian home front apparently needs encouragement.

Speaking about future air activity, Army air force officials here predict that the weight of explosives loosed upon Axis objectives during the coming months will constitute an extremely unpleasant surprise for the Italians. They point out that neither planes nor bombs are now being wasted on small-scale raids over Italy and that when the raids start they will be big ones.

Bases Close to Italy

Both Algeria and Tunisia, to say nothing of Italian Tripolitania, already under the shadow of the British Eighth Army, contain numerous bases from which ponderous American and British bombers can operate. Within 500 miles of Tunisia—less than two hours flight for a Flying Fortress—lie the great Italian cities of Naples, Taranto, Bari, Rome, Livorno, and Florence, while the farthest point of the island of Sicily is not more than three quarters of an hour's flight.

The Peninsula of Italy is thought to be far less protected by night fighter and antiaircraft emplacements than is the German Rhineland, yet British bombers attacked the latter almost at will. Italian cities are crowded, since in Southern Italy large numbers of farmers actually live in urban areas, and the antiraid equipment is believed to be insufficient. Under such circumstances, Allied bombings would be particularly harrowing for a people whose heart is definitely not in the war.

Plots in Sicily Reported

Reports from the Island of Sicily—where the heaviest cencentrations of Germans are to be found—are unanimous that the hot-tempered islanders are measurably more anti-German than they are anti-Allied.

The German command in Sicily has officially admitted that anti-German riots have occurred in which persons on both sides were killed.

Those who know Italy well believe that this beautiful but harassed island, probably the most strategic bit of Italian soil in the world today, is over-ripe for an Allied invasion and that the very least the Allies could count on would be passive neutrality on the part of the Sicilians. Dislike of the Germans is expected to increase proportionably to the discomfort and damage caused by Allied raids.

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Fire Insurance Company

Values are changing rapidly these days. A revision of your insurance may be needed every three or four months to make certain it really protects you. Talk this over with your Hartford agent before you renew your insurance or take our new policies. Write us for his name before it slips your mind—a postcard will do.

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Man Who Succeeds Norris

Wide World

Elected Senator From Nebraska on Republican Ticket

Kenneth S. Wherry, Mayor of Pawnee City, Neb., who defeated the veteran Independent, Senator George W. Norris, is shown here with his family in their Pawnee City home: David, a junior and football player on the high school team, Mrs. Wherry, Senator Wherry, and Marilyn, a senior in the Pawnee City High School.

Court Orders Alien Freed In Treason Case

NEW YORK, Dec. 1 (AP)—A directed verdict of acquittal in Federal Court yesterday freed Helmut Leiner of treason charges, but the Government announced immediately it was filing a Presidential warrant against him as a dangerous enemy.

The German-born gardener of Astoria, N. Y., was accused of giving aid and comfort to two of eight German saboteurs landed by submarine on the East Coast last June in a plan to destroy units of the nation's aluminum industry.

The Government charged that Mr. Leiner treasonably abetted Werner Thiel and Edward John Kerling, who were among six saboteurs executed after trial by a military court in Washington.

In directing acquittal, Federal Judge John W. Clancy told the jury in a prepared statement that the legal definition of treason required that each overt act must be proved by two witnesses. This, he said, the Government had failed to do.

In addition, Judge Clancy said, none of the overt acts with which Mr. Leiner was charged "manifest a treasonable purpose."

Mr. Leiner was accused specifically of changing large-denomination bills for Kerling, and with arranging a Central Park rendezvous between Kerling and the saboteur's friend, Miss Hedwig Engemann, Yorkville waitress, who is awaiting sentence on a plea of guilty to misprision of treason.

In opposing the defense motion to dismiss the case against Mr. Leiner, United States Attorney Mathias Correa contended "the substance of the charge of treason set forth in the indictment has been abundantly proved."

In Washington, officials who declined to be quoted by name said Attorney General Francis Biddle was preparing to order Mr. Leiner's internment for the duration.

Poor Roads Paved the Way For Nebraska's Junior Senator

PAWNEE CITY, Neb. (AP)—Muddy roads in Pawnee County back in 1929 exhausted the patience of Kenneth S. Wherry, President of the County Fair Association.

The roads were so bad that farmers couldn't get to the fair. And Mr. Wherry decided to get himself elected State Senator and do something about it.

Legislators who served with him remember well the loud voice he raised in protest against road conditions in Nebraska. Subsequently the roads were improved.

More important, that victory started Mr. Wherry on a career in politics. And on Nov. 3 he was presented to the nation as the man who defeated Senator George W. Norris, victorious previously in five Nebraska senatorial elections.

Mr. Wherry's wasn't always a success story. He tried for the Republican senatorial nomination in 1936 and for the gubernatorial nomination in 1932 and failed.

But in 1940, when he became state chairman for the Republican Party in Nebraska, he began to emerge as an outstanding figure in politics.

Utilizing the experience he gained in promoting Pawnee County fairs, Mr. Wherry organized caravans of candidates that traveled all over the state. He bored into party organization work, strengthening every county unit.

The Republican success in Nebraska in 1940 attracted so much attention from national party leaders that Mr. Wherry was appointed Midwest manager of the party, an office he still holds. He was mentioned prominently as a possible successor to Representative Joseph Martin as National G. O. P. Chairman.

Today Senator Wherry believes his main task is to speed the war effort. Of the vote which elected him, he says:

"Call it a protest vote, a vote of dissatisfaction or what you will, but it shows the people generally were not satisfied with the organization of the war effort—with the confusion of the New Deal in the prosecution of the war."

Unlike Senator Norris, who cast aside his Republican Party affiliations to become an Independent, Senator Wherry definitely is a party man.

"I'm a party man," he declares. "We need a Congress of two parties that can maintain their party relationship, yet get together as real Americans to legislate for the best interests of all. We need an independent Congress of party men, not a Congress of independents."

Senator Wherry is a lawyer, but his business interests also include hardware, furniture, undertaking, automobiles and agriculture.

His friends know him as a dynamo of energy.

His roots are deep in Nebraska. He was born at Liberty, Neb.—he takes great pride in the name of his birthplace—but his parents moved to Pawnee City when he was six months old.

His father, David E. Wherry, sturdy and active, takes a major hand in the operation of the Wherry business interests. Last Oct. 14 the elder Wherry was honored at a civic banquet for 50 years of service to the community as a merchant.

The senior Wherry was Mayor of Pawnee City five times, setting the only political precedent in the family.

The Wherrys have two children, Marilyn, and David, named for his grandfather.

Of Senator Norris, Senator Wherry has this to say: "He has been a great statesman, there is no doubt of that. He has lent respectability to the New Deal."

Senator Wherry, incidentally, is still President of the Pawnee County Fair.

Gas Rationing Foes Feel Official Lash

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1 (AP)—Undersecretary of War Patterson, deploring opposition to the nation-wide gasoline rationing program effective today, asserted last night that "we can not and will not deny our soldiers the finest equipment in order to cater to the whims of those who don't seem to realize that their country is at war."

Mr. Patterson, who is in charge of the Army's Procurement Service, said the rationing was the only way to assure an adequate supply of rubber for military and essential civilian purposes for the next 18 months.

The Army, he said in a statement, already has cut its use of rubber several times, in some cases at the expense of maximum efficiency. Then he added:

"We can't reduce our use of rubber any more without risking the safety of our men and hampering our operations."

On Capitol Hill, however, Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan, told the Senate yesterday that the nation-wide rationing program was "premature and inadvisable" because of what he termed "totally inadequate" arrangements.

Changes Hasty Setup

The extension of rationing from the Eastern Seaboard to embrace all of the 27,000,000 motorists of the country, Sen. Vandenberg said in the Senate, has been ordered under a "hasty setup" which will lead to "confusion and chaos" and "an inevitable breakdown in the system."

In Michigan, he asserted, rationing will present "a highly serious if not inflammatory problem."

"At the moment, the gas rationing situation in Michigan and the Middle West has, of course, been settled in its basic aspects by the President's decision to initiate nation-wide rationing tomorrow. But the decision is premature and inadvisable," Sen. Vandenberg warned his colleagues.

He said alternative conservation methods had not been exhausted and that "administrative arrangements for servicing minimum transportation needs are wholly inadequate."

He said he sympathized with Leon Henderson, Price Administrator, and Joseph Eastman, Transportation Director, but sympathized more "with thousands upon thousands" who confront "impossible curtailment" and "confusion and chaos."

Says Program Inadequate

He charged that the officials were depending upon experience in rationing the Eastern Seaboard as a basis for rationing in the "wide open spaces out West" and had not adopted a program giving the fullest responsibility for allotting gas to community leaders.

Despite their earnest intention to recognize the needs of car and truck operators, Senator Vandenberg declared, they will find it impossible "under the hasty setup which has been mobilized to administer this latest regimentation."

William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, issued a statement yesterday urging all A. F. of L. members to "help make mileage rationing a success." He asserted that "all good Americans know that unnecessary use of rubber must be stopped in order to save lives of those who are fighting for us."

Nation-wide gasoline rationing will put a curb on the movements of an estimated 27,000,000 passenger cars and 5,000,000 trucks. The OPA said that more than 90 per cent of the motorists have received their basic A ration cards, entitling them to four gallons per coupon, in the 31 States where the program for rationing miles to save rubber is being introduced for the first time.

Must Wait for B and C Books

The A Book now in the hands of most drivers should provide sufficient mileage for those who drive to and from work until local ration boards have had time to pass on applications for supplemental B and C rations, OPA said.

The local boards also were completing the job of issuing the new transport rations for trucks, busses, taxis and other commercial vehicles. All such rations are based on certificates of war necessity issued by the Office of Defense Transformation. A considerable number of commercial vehicle operators have applied to ODT but have not received their certificates yet, and OPA has authorized its boards to grant temporary rations in such cases.

Mr. Henderson praised the public co-operation and the "quick response of the great majority of motorists," as well as the help of more than 500,000 school teachers, in making possible the start of the ration program in a comparatively few weeks after it was recommended by the Baruch Committee.

Texas Board Refuses Extra 'Gas' Requests

By the Associated Press

Amarillo, Texas Dec. 1

T. W. Gilstrap, Chairman of the Potter County War Price and Rationing Board, said last night his board had voted unanimously to reject preferred mileage applications of nearly all state and federal agencies.

The Board made only one exception: law-enforcement agencies may obtain all the gasoline they need.

Gas Saving in Cities

CHICAGO, Dec. 1 (AP)—As the nation-wide gasoline rationing went into effect today, the American Municipal Association recommended eight methods by which it said municipalities could reduce mileage of city owned and operated trucks and automobiles by as much as 40 per cent.

Among the proposals were strict control of all city owned cars in a pool arrangement; detailed studies of the automotive equipment and of possible reductions in its use, and rerouting regularly scheduled service trips.

The group also recommended that there be less police car cruising; reduction of volume of many services such as garbage collection and inspectional service; use of other than automotive modes of transportation when possible; taking out of service cars not absolutely essential for city business, and, listing of privately owned cars in public service for preferred mileage only when necessary.

FLAKO
PIE CRUST
FLAKO PRODUCTS CORP
PURE. Even the best cooks approve the quality of Flako—it contains the same good ingredients they use. And everybody welcomes Flako's convenience—nothing to do but just add water, roll and bake. Best of all, ingredients are precision-mixed assuring delicious results at every baking.
FLAKORN
CORN MUFFIN MIX
Here, too, is the quality way to quick, easy corn muffins.
Buy U.S. War Bonds & Stamps

December 6th
NEW
WARTIME TRAIN SCHEDULES

BE SURE TO CHECK ON THE DEPARTURE TIME OF YOUR TRAIN

In keeping with New York Central's wartime program, and in cooperation with the Office of Defense Transportation, train schedules are being adjusted to make the most efficient use of available equipment for handling vital military traffic and essential civilian travel.

SEE NEW TIME TABLE—OR YOUR TICKET AGENT
...for changes effective December 6th, that may affect your time of leaving, arriving, or making train connections

NEW YORK CENTRAL

GIVE WAR BONDS—BUY WAR BONDS

U. S. Launches Biggest Battleship On Anniversary of Pearl Harbor

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1 (AP)—The Battleship New Jersey, heaviest ever built, will be launched at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, Dec. 7, Rear Admiral M. F. Draemel, Commandant of the Fourth Naval District, has announced.

Although her exact tonnage is a wartime secret, the New Jersey will have a greater displacement than her sistership, the Iowa, launched at the Brooklyn Navy Yard last Aug. 27.

The two battleships—first of a new class—originally were announced as 45,000-tonners, but their design later was changed to incorporate results of lessons learned in battles of World War II, Admiral Draemel said.

The New Jersey will be named by Mrs. Charles Edison, wife of the former Secretary of the Navy who officiated at the ship's keel laying Sept. 16, 1940. Mr. Edison now is Governor of New Jersey.

Seven More for Navy

TAMPA, Fla., Dec. 1 (AP)—A large, speedy destroyer tender, the Piedmont, and six big minesweepers will slide down the ways of the Tampa Shipbuilding Company here Monday, Dec. 7, the anniversary of Japan's attack on the United States.

The mass launching will run the company's record to 11 vessels launched in 51 days.

The Piedmont will be named by Mrs. Elizabeth D. Kauffman, wife of Rear Admiral J. L. Kauffman, Commander of the Gulf Sea Frontier and Commandant of the Seventh Naval District.

U. S. Court Upholds Texas Primary Laws

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 1 (AP)—The United States Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals Nov. 30 upheld Texas laws governing primaries in a case in which Lonnie Smith, Negro, sought the right to vote in primaries.

Mr. Smith, alleging he was denied the right to vote in a Democratic primary, sued for a declaration of his rights to vote and sought $5,000 damages from the election judges of Harris County, Texas.

The Federal District Court for Southern Texas ruled that primaries were party affairs and not elections in the constitutional sense.

Coal Price Rise If Week Grows

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1 (AP)—Price Administrator Leon Henderson said that price ceilings for bituminous coal would be adjusted to cover increased production costs if the soft coal industry lengthened its present 5-day, 35-hour week.

Mr. Henderson added, however, that "we cannot work out price adjustments or other measures to meet increased production cost until it is known what that added expense is to be. Any general application of readjustments to any industry as tremendous as bituminous coal mining cannot be put into operation overnight."

"Representatives of the Committee of Bituminous Mine Operators, of the Bituinous Coal Division of the Department of Interior, and OPA coal price executors are working together to expedite and to solve the numerous and various problems involved," Mr. Henderson said in a statement.

Hotel Empire

Men of Mettle

Our men of mettle in the armed forces will smash their way to complete Victory.

Their mettle is backed by faith in themselves, in their leaders and in the people on the home front.

It is the job of the people at home to match the METTLE of our men on the firing line with every bit of METAL we can put into their hands in the form of planes, tanks, ships, guns, ammunition and all the other needed materials of war.

BUY WAR BONDS

The Slogan of the Treasury Department is:
"EVERYBODY TOP THAT 10% BY NEW YEAR'S"

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS MACHINES CORPORATION

Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

Home Gardeners Are Cheered On Fertilizer, Spray Needs

By Alice Myers
Assistant Woman's Editor, The Christian Science Monitor

Massachusetts horticulturists, concerned over the possible lack of fertilizers and spray materials in 1943, were somewhat encouraged yesterday by Sherman K. Hardy of the Middlesex County Farm Bureau Purchasing Association, who spoke at the meeting of Horticultural chairmen of the State Federation of Garden Clubs.

"While the farmer is going to be served first under the Government programs for increased production, the situation is not so tragic as you might think from reading the papers," he said. "There will be materials available for home gardeners. And certain changes will be beneficial."

True, the OPM issued strict orders some time ago forbidding the sale of chemical nitrogen or any mixed goods formula containing it unless the purchaser would guarantee to use it before January, 1943. And none could be sold for flower gardens, golf courses, or other non-essential uses. But nothing has been said about organic nitrogen, Mr. Hardy pointed out. Bone meal and cottonseed meal are still available to home gardeners. There are no restrictions on the use of these for vegetable gardens.

Not So Much Nitrogen

Mr. Hardy explained the effect of another Government ruling which decrees that no chemical order shall contain over 4 per cent of chemical nitrogen. The new formula for nitrogen, phosphorous, and potash mixtures will, therefore, be either 4-9-7 or 4-10-10, he said. Mr. Hardy thinks this will be perfectly satisfactory. "As a matter of fact," he added, "many gardeners have been over-nitrating their soil. New England soil as a whole appreciates a higher percentage of phosphorus and potash." He expects better results from these new formulas.

Mr. Hardy warned the horticulturists that they may be asked to sign affidavits that they will not use these mixtures on flowers or on their lawns, and went on to suggest that they use cottonseed meal instead. This is a good nitrogen carrier, be explained. The formula to use with the cottonseed meal is 0-14-14, he told them, recommending that it be put on in the proportion of one-half measure of 0-14-14 to one measure of cottonseed meal

No Small Packages

Gardeners next year will probably be unable to buy these in small packages, because such packaging requires too much labor, according to Mr. Hardy. This will no doubt mean more community buying, he said.

He urged his listeners to conserve their fertilization. "Instead of putting your fertilizer on in one large dose at the time of planting, plan on two or three applications during the year. Use one third at the time of planting, one third a month or so later, and the rest later on," he counseled. "The plants cannot take it up all at once," he explained, "and therefore much of the fertilizer is wasted."

He also urged them not to forget the value of manure as a fertilizer and suggested that they start collecting it now, those to whom it was available. While he himself considers hen manure good, he stressed that it must be used with great care. He advised anyone collecting either hen or cattle manure to layer it down with super-phosphate during the winter. To a question about pig manure, he said it should not be used more than one season in succession as it spoils the PH content of the soil.

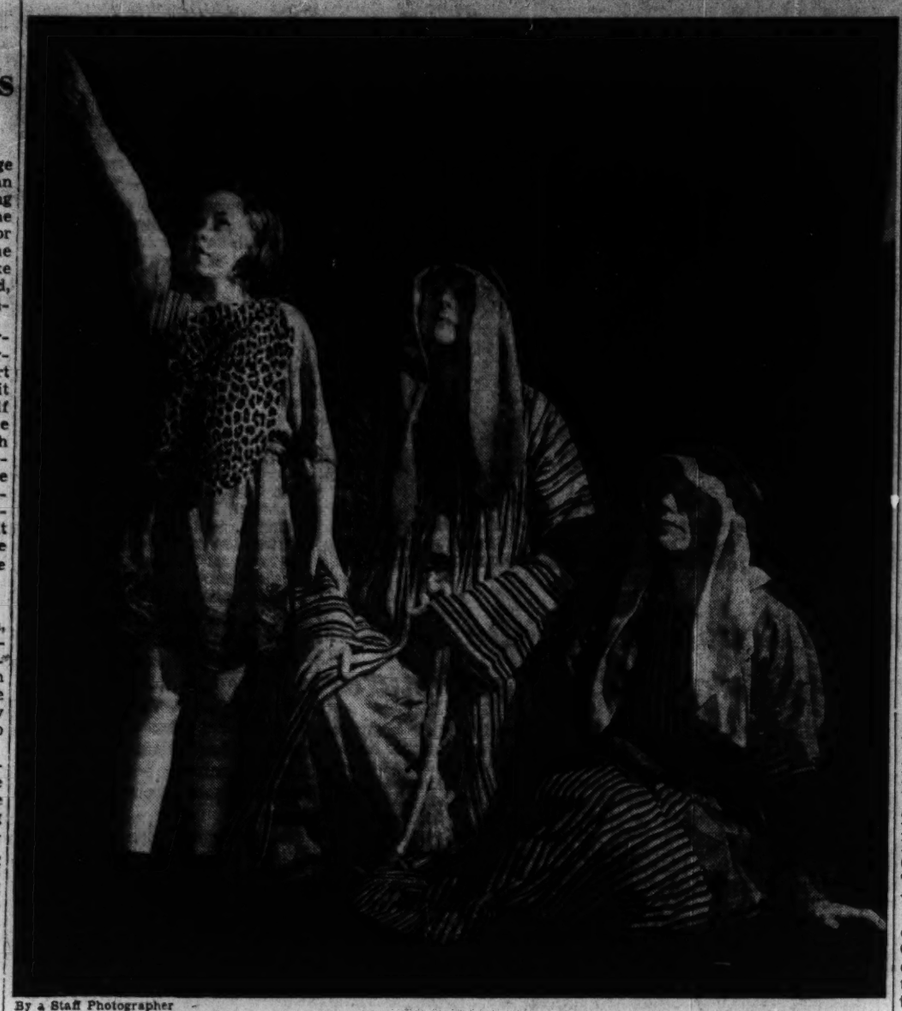
The Use of Compost

In answer to another question, he also mentioned the use of compost as a way to conserve fertilizers. If you want to mix lime with it, use one pound of lime to one bushel of compost. But Mr. Hardy said he preferred phosphate to lime.

Mr. Hardy feels no great concern as to spray materials. He thinks restrictions are going to be put on arsenate of lead, forbidding its use on shade trees, for instance, but the only acute shortage, he said, will be a shortage of rotenone. The Japanese are sitting right in the middle of the greatest producing area, he explained. There seems to be plenty of sulphur and arsenate of lead, however, according to Mr. Hardy, and he reminded the gardeners they could always fall back upon that. Use sulphur lead dust (85-10) supplemented with nicotine when the aphis come out or black leaf 40. He advised the purchase of lead now if gardeners intend to do their own spraying.

Expressing his firm conviction that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, Mr. Hardy recommended planting with aeration. "Don't crowd your plants," he said, "and do go over your garden every two weeks with your sulphur-lead combination."

Mr. Hardy strongly urged every experienced gardener who has any prepared land to plant a victory garden next year. He admitted he did not believe in victory gardens last year, but the situation had changed. "It is going to be hard for farmers to keep up the supply needed even in this area, let alone the amounts needed for export," he said. "You really should plant vegetable gardens next year, and you will be able to get fertilizer for that purpose."



By a Staff Photographer

Christmas Tableau Presented by Newtonville Woman's Club

"Shepherds in the Field," one of the Christmas tableaux presented by the Drama Committee of the Newtonville Woman's Club this afternoon. Left to right: Elizabeth Anne White, daughter of one of the club members; Mrs. Walter Burt; Mrs. Frank Wightman. Mrs. Charles H. Abrams, Jr., chairman of the Drama Committee, had charge of arrangements and costumes. Other members who assisted with today's program of song, verse, and tableaux included Mrs. Kenneth A. Bernard, singer; Mrs. Ernest Nichols, accompanist; Mrs. Ernest Kuebler, reader; Mrs. Edwin P. McGill, in charge of make-up; Mrs. Charles T. Dearborn, lights; Mrs. George B. Rawlings, stage, and Mrs. J. Cooke White, Mrs. Eaton Webber, and Mrs. Edward Steacie, Jr., properties.

Radio Series About Britain Is Extended

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Norman Corwin's series, "An American in England," has been extended to five additional radiocasts. The opening program tonight narrates the effects of war on the inhabitants of a small town on the East Coast of England, CBS-WEEI, 10 p. m.

The Wellesley College Verse Speaking Choir will be heard in its annual Christmas radiocast in the following program: "A Christmas Offertory," by H. H. Hines; an old Welsh Carol, "Nos Galan"; "An Indian Carol," by J. E. Middleton; Rice's "Chanson of the Bells of Oseney"; "Blackout," by F. C. Lauderburn; Florence Noar's "Cathedral Chimes at Midnight"; "I Saw Three Ships" (Traditional), and "Benediction" (Old Gaelic), MBS-WNAC, 7:45 p. m.

Speakers at a campaign to enlist 100 youths in the Commander John J. Shea Squadron, named in honor of the former commander of the U. S. S. Wasp, will be Mayor John J. Corcoran of Cambridge, Lieut. Frank Donahue and Ensign Leo J. Houle of the Naval Air Corps, formerly with the Flying Tigers, WNAC and Yankee Network, 7:30 p. m.

Clark M. Eichelberger, Director of the Commission to Study the Organization of Peace, and Director of the League of Nations Association in the United States, speaks on the next peace CBS-WEEI 10:30 p. m.

Wednesday

Col. Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, speaks before the National Association of Manufacturers War Congress on "The Progress of the War," MBC-WNAC, 10:30 a. m.

Thirty Women to Take Seats In the Vermont Legislature

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Dec. 1 — Thirty women will take their seats as members of the House when the Vermont General Assembly convenes in biennial session on Jan. 5. This will be a gain of 13 over the 17 who were members of the last Legislature and sets a new high in the number of women holding membership in Vermont's governing body. Oddly enough, in view of the large woman membership in the House, the Senate will be an all male body for the second successive session.

Although the Democrats in Vermont's lawmaking body never have figured greatly so far as numbers were concerned, the minority party membership in both houses will be at a new low for recent years with 32 in the House and two in the Senate, a reduction of five and six, respectively. The whole is a loss of 26 seats from the all-time Democratic high back in 1934.

The most reasonable answer for the increased number of women members in the House seems to be that the women can be spared from the small towns this year much more readily than the men in view of the shortage of farm and other types of labor.

Thus far, no observer of Vermont's political scene has been able to explain the sharp drop in Democratic membership. There were no particular political issues involved in this year's elections; in fact there was a complete dearth of campaigning. However, the Democratic loss in the Senate stems to the complete political upset in Chittenden and Franklin counties, and to a lesser degree, Rutland County, which usually has a partly Democratic representation in the Senate. The two Democratic members of the Senate come from the usually Republican counties of Lamoille and Grand Isle.

The loss of Democratic membership in the House seems to be "just one of those things," for the party lines in Vermont's small towns are often loosely drawn, and a great many times the issue is the man rather than the party. Franklin county has the largest number of Democratic representatives in the House with six of their 15 members being of the minority party. Bennington, Essex, Portland and Windham counties have three minority members each in the House and there are two each from the counties of Addison, Caledonia, Orange, Orleans and Washington. Four counties will be represented by one Democratic each. These are Chittenden, Grand Isle, Lamoille and Windsor.

Two of the Democrats elected in the House were also endorsed by the Republicans of their respective towns and two others ran as Independents.

Less than one third of the members of the next House were members of the 1941 Legislature, although a considerable number have served previous terms in either the House or Senate. Only 69 members of the House out of a total of 246 were returned to their seats by the voters.

Of the 26 members of the House from Rutland county 11 were incumbents. Windsor's delegation of 24 also includes 11 veterans of last term. Bennington's 16 Representatives include seven from the 1941 body. The largest turnover was in Essex county where only one out of 13 Representatives was returned to office and the little island county of Grand Isle made a clean sweep with five new Representatives.

Moving Days

These are moving days for the personnel of many State offices who are being forced to give up their quarters in the already crowded State House to make room for the influx of legislators early in January

The Old Age Assistance Department, which since its inception in 1936 has had offices in the main building, has already moved to the former Howland homestead, which was purchased to become part of the site of a proposed new office building. The war halted construction of this $600,000 structure. The emergency State salvage department was also moved to another adjacent building.

Changes now being made include new quarters for the Vermont Council of Safety, the State Red Cross, the State Planning Board, the State Personnel Director, and the Public Service Commission.

Liquor Board

Announcement was made this week by Gov. William H. Wills of the appointment of Col. Bert S. Hyland, of Rutland, to be a member of the State Liquor Control Board. He will fill the vacancy caused by the passing of Chairman Carroll A. Davis, of Newport.

Gas for Farmers

Vermont farmers who have been concerned over the drastic rationing of gasoline, were assured this week by Frank W. Dalglish, district manager of the division of motor transportation, that there would be sufficient alloted them so they may continue "their vital work." Farmers who are unable to "carry on" under the allotment provided were told to contact their county agents for proof of necessity

Optical Company Wins Army-Navy 'E'

SOUTHBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 1 —The Army-Navy "E" award for outstanding achievement in war production was presented yesterday to more than 5,000 employees of the American Optical Company at a ceremony held in its Southbridge plant.

Drama Clubs' Celebration In Joint Tea

The Idler Club of Radcliffe and the Harvard Dramatic Club are giving a joint tea this afternoon at Lowell House in celebration of the opening of their fall production tomorrow evening. The two clubs are giving "Mashenka" by Afinogenev in Brattle Hall, Cambridge, on Dec. 2, 3, and 4.

Guests of honor this afternoon are the cast of "Angel Street." The college players have been looking forward to this opportunity to meet such professionals as Ernest Gossart, Lynn Phillips, Byron McGrath, and other members of the current play.

Heading the receiving line at the tea are Miss Betsy Norton, President of the Idler Club, and Robert Nealy, President of the Harvard Dramatic Club. Standing with them are Miss Phyllis Stohl, director of "Mashenka" and Miss Gladys Roberts, production manager.

Miss Natalie Howie, vice-president and social chairman of Idler, is serving as head usher, assisted by Miss Peggy Edgerton-Bird, who came to this country a year ago from England. The latter, a member of the Sophomore class at Radcliffe, has taken part in several dramatic sketches over the Harvard Crimson Network.

Tomorrow's performance of "Mashenka" will be its American première. Anne Putnam plays the title role.

Dollars Must Be Mobilized To Sustain Far-Flung Fronts

"Dollars must be mobilized and enlisted for service to sustain the Government and support the men and women on the far-flung military fronts," declared Daniel J. Doherty, Massachusetts State Administrator of the War Savings Staff, today, in disclosing the December quota for bond sales in counties of this State.

The December quota for the entire State is $25,400,000, said Mr. Doherty, pointing out that this figure is for "E" bonds only, and is on an issue price basis. Average monthly sales of E bonds for the period from August to October, inclusive, were $18,329,600, though the October figure alone was $20,653,800.

This means that the October volume must be increased by 25 per cent and the average monthly sales upped by 40 per cent to meet the December quota.

The "F" and "G" bonds will no longer be classified as war bonds, effective today, but will become a part of the general portfolio of the Treasury, Mr. Doherty said. Because Massachusetts has been fortunate in the amount of F and G bond sales in previous months, such sales have contributed substantially to the total sales volume. But from now on the entire quota depends on the sale of E bonds.

"Every working person has a part to play," said Mr. Doherty. "Regularity of bond purchasing is essential to realization of the goal set. In view of the war needs, everyone who can do so should regularly set aside 10 per cent of earnings for purchases of war bonds. There is great need for payroll savings plans to be expanded and developed to secure at least 90 per cent employee participation and at least 10 per cent of gross pay roll for bond purchasing."

Of the total quota of $25,400,000, Suffolk County is assigned the largest portion—$8,350,000. Middlesex County is next with a quota of $3,442,000, followed by Worcester County, $3,253,000: Hampden, $2,500,000; Essex, $2,363,000; Bristol, $1,700,000, and Norfolk, $1,540,000.

Dedham Woman's Club Plans For Departmental Conference

The Dedham Woman's Club will be hostess to the Fifth District Departmental Conference which is to be held at the Allin Congregational Church in Dedham on Wednesday, December 9. Mrs. Ralph H. Westgate, its President, will welcome members and guests and present the Fifth District Director, former President of the Dedham Club.

Christmas in song and story will be presented in an appropriate setting of Christmas decorations. A gaily decorated Christmas tree will be laden with gifts of toys and children's things, brought by members of the local club. On Christmas Eve these gifts will be distributed to children of the town

The head table at the luncheon will provide an interesting bit of local color, completely set, as it will be, with dishes of Dedham pottery, the collection of Mrs. Herbert S. Symonds. The value of Dedham pottery is greatly enhanced by the possibility that no more may be made. The Dedham Pottery, owned and operated by several generations of one family, is closed for the duration. The secret of the glazing process, which has never been committed to paper, is known to only one person, Edward Robinson the present owner.

Luncheon will be served by members of the Women's Union of the Allin Church. Mrs. Frederick C. Allen, 120 Mount Vernon Street, Dedham, is in charge of reservations

The morning session will open at 10:15 with assembly singing of the National Anthem led by Mrs. Earl Weidner, State Chairman of Music, with Mrs. Ernest H. Chute at the piano. The invocation will be offered by the Rev. J. Frank Robinson. Greetings from the Federation wil be brought by Mrs. George E. Wilson, Corresponding Secretary of the Federation and advisor to the Department of Fine Arts

Mrs. Weidner and Mrs. Hester Cross Triggs, Chairman of the Division of Literature and Drama, will each speak on the work of her department. Mrs. Triggs will present Mrs. Gilbert W. Rich, who will review Christmas books. A musical program will be given by Katherine Mann, soprano, and Mildred Taylor Shaw, violinist, with Mrs. Weidner as accompanist. Topics will be presented by Mrs. Henry D. Childs.

At the afternoon session there will be a brief business meeting, with Mrs. Westgate presiding. Guests will be welcome. Mrs. Joseph G. Reynolds Jr., Chairman of Art, will outline the work of her division and introduce Miss Dorothy George of the Vesper George School of Art, who will speak on "Color in Your Life."

The final number, a special Christmas message to the conference, will be the cantata, "Angel and the Star," by Ira Wilson, which will be sung by the chorus of the Dedham Women's Club with Mrs. Herbert G. Austin directing and Mrs. Ernest H. Chute at the piano. Members of the chorus include: Mrs. Ernest H. Chute, Mrs. Edwin H. Downs, Mrs. Carl A. Berg, Mrs. Arthur Daniels, Mrs. John Cullock, Mrs. Stanley M. Dore, Mrs. Herbert S. Symonds, Mrs. Scheiwer, Mrs. Harold A. Knapp, Mrs. Roswell Chelps, Mrs. Ralph H. Westgate, Mrs. Frederick Allen, Mrs. Mary Miner, and Mrs. Harold Fuller.

Decorations will be in charge of Mrs. Rodney C. Larcom, Chairman of the Garden Club, and the Mesdames Carl A. Berg, Charles L. Cheetham, John B. Clapp, Guy Cole, Kenneth Leonard, Arthur Mackay, Edward Schmalz, and Max Ward.

C. A. R. Announces Christmas Party

Mrs. F. Allen Burt, State President of the Massachusetts Children of the American Revolution, has announced a Christmas party for the society to be held at 2 o'clock on Saturday, Dec. 12, at the Hotel Gardner, 199 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston. Members are expected from local societies all over the State, and are asked to bring gifts for the Christmas tree at Hillside School for Boys, at Marlboro.

Mrs. Shirley Wyatt Bartlett, Junior State President, will preside. Entertainment will be furnished by groups from several societies, including First Free School, Hannah Watts Weston, Nancy Bigelow, North Precinct, Spirit of Liberty, and Signal Lantern. Robert Crowe, of Wollaston, will give an exhibition of magic. Dancing and refreshments will complete the afternoon.

Today on Short Waves

London—6:30 p. m. — Daily War Review. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GRG, 11.68meg., 25.6m.

London—6:45 p. m.—News and News Analysis: Robert Fraser. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.

Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Programs in English. RKK, 15.1meg., 19.7m.

Melbourne—7:15 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. VLG6, 15.32meg., 19.6m.

London—9:00 p. m. — Headline News and Views. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1m.

Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKK, 11.8meg., 25.3m.

Sydney—9:25 p. m. — American Soldiers Calling Home. VLG3, 11.71meg., 25.5m.; VLQ5, 9.58meg., 31m.

Melbourne—10:15 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. VLG6, 15.32meg., 19.6m.

London—11:00 p. m.—Newsreel. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.

Guatemala—11:20 p. m.—Marimba Concert. TGWA, 9.68meg., 31m.

London—11:45 p. m.—"Meet John Londoner." GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Frank D. Cadwallader

Frank D. Cadwallader, who passed on Sunday night, was vice-president of the Boston Consolidated Gas Company, in charge of public relations.

Widely known throughout the entire utilities industry, Mr. Cadwallader did important advertising for the American Gas Association.

He was a native of Trenton, New Jersey, but his first contacts with the utility business were in Lowell, Mass., and Toronto, Canada.

In 1912 he became New England representative of the Standard Gas Equipment Corporation of New York. In 1927 he came to the Boston Consolidated Gas Company as Vice-President in Charge of Sales and continued in that capacity until January 1, 1937, when he became Vice-President in Charge of Public Relations for the company.

He was the first Treasurer of the New England Gas Association, elected in 1926 and served until 1941; Treasurer of the Engineers' Club of Boston from October, 1928, to February, 1935.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

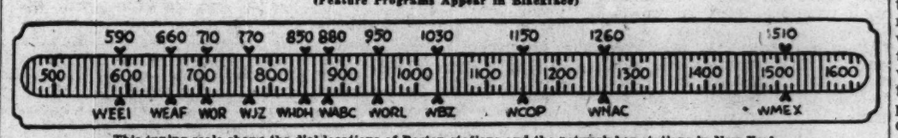
For Wednesday, Dec. 2
12 noon WMEX 1510kc.

Needham Man in Job Of Civilian Mobilizing

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1 (AP) — The appointment of Reginald C. Foster of Needham, Mass., as assistant director of Civilian Defense in charge of civilian mobilization has been announced by James M. Landis, OCD Director. He succeeds Jonathan Daniels who resigned to join the War Manpower Commission.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-190m
3:00 "David Harum"; sk.	The Three R's; variety.	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	Mutual Goes Calling....	Popular Music .....
3:15 News Service	The Three R's; variety.	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Shady Valley Folks....	Hawaiian Music .....
3:30 Hollywood; "Post"..	Air Express Music.....	'Pepper Young's Family'	Shady Valley Folks....	Afternoon Rhapsody ....
3:45 Bandleader's Parade	U. S. Signal Corps.....	'Right to Happiness'; sk.	Shady Valley Folks.....	Afternoon Rhapsody ....
4:00 News Service	Newscast	"Backstage Wife"; sk..	Walter Compton, news..	Larry Clinton's Orch. ..
4:15 Walter Gross' Orch.	Air Express Music.....	"Stella Dallas"	Across the Footlights ..	Shep Field's Orch. ....
4:30 Book Talk	Club Matinee; variety..	"Lorenzo Jones"	Bridgeport String En-	Buddy Clark, songs ....
4:45 News Program	News from Iceland; News	"Young Widder Brown"...	semble; Frank Foti, con.	Duke Ellington's Orch. ..
5:00 The Victory Front..	Air Express Music.....	"When a Girl Marries'..	Sports Matinee	Will Bradley's Orch.
5:15 Date Book; 'Follies'	"Hop Harrigan"; sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Terry O'Toole's Variety.
5:30 Five O'Clock Follies	Jack Armstrong; sketch	"Just Plain Bill"; sk...	"Superman"; sketch ...	Terry O'Toole's Variety..
5:45 Ben Bernie; music.	"Captain Midnight"; sk.	"Front Page Farrell"; sk.	Sports Matinee	News Service .....
6:00 News comments	"Don Winslow"; drama.	News; Sports Reporter...	News Service	Waltz Time .....
6:15 Edwin C. Hill, news	News; Dinner Concert..	Jack Dalton, songs.....	Press Roundup; Sports..	Sports program .....
6:30 Frazier Hunt	Dinner Concert	Sport Digest; Music	Musical Rendezvous	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 "The World Today"	Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Music; "Salute"	Sports of the Day .....
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"...	Col. Stoopnagle; Orch...	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news..	March to Victory .....
7:15 Harry James' Orch.	Babette; Phil Saltman..	News of the World.....	Recruiting Program	News Service .....
7:30 American Melody	Adrian and Alice, songs.	Musical Gems; vocalists.	"Confidentially Yours"...	Man Your Battle Stations
7:45 Hour; songs; violin	Geoffrey Harwood, talk.	Musical Gems; vocalists.	Wellesley Col. Verse Ch'r	"Is That So?" forum....
8:00 Arch Oboler's	Earl Godwin, news.....	Ginny Simms; guests;	Pass in Review; Army	Boston School Com. Prm
8:15 "Lights Out"	'Lum 'n' Abner'.....	Dave Rose's Orchestra.	activities	Richard Salinger, news.
8:30 Al Jolson; Carol	"Archie" and company;	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"The Federal Ace"; drama	Dramatization .....
8:45 Bruce; music; news	comedy variety; guests.	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"The Federal Ace"; drama	Romance in Music .....
9:00 Burns and Allen;	Famous Jury Trials.....	Quiz Show with Walter	Gabriel Heatter, news...	Variety Hour .....
9:15 Whiteman's Orch.	Famous Jury Trials.....	O'Keefe, m. c.	News Service	Variety Hour .....
9:30 'Chanukah Prog'm';	Gene Krupa's Orch.....	Fibber McGee and Molly	Mystery drama	Variety Hour .....
9:45 Speaker	Orch.; Gracie Fields....	Fibber McGee and Molly	Mystery drama	Variety Hour .....
10:00 "An American in	Raymond Gram Swing..	Bob Hope Variety Show.	John B. Hughes, news..	Bruins-Detroit hockey
10:15 England"; drama..	Network sports	Bob Hope Variety Show.	Dance Orchestra	game .....
10:30 Clark Eichelberger.	Network sports	Red Skelton and Co....	Paul Schubert, news..	Hockey game; News.....
10:45 News; World War II	Network sports	Red Skelton and Co....	Treasury Star Parade...	Gene Krupa's Orch. ....
11:00 News; Quincy Howe	Musical program	News; Music	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
11:15 Rideout; Orchestra	Kari Rohde's Orch.....	March to Victory.....	Jimmy Joy's Orchestra..	Artie Shaw's Orch. ....
11:30 Master Works of	Fishermen's Program ..	Music You Want.....	"Melody Hall"; orches-	Day's End; music.....
11:45 Music	Sportscast; News	Music You Want.....	tra; soloist	Day's End; News.....

Wednesday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-190m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music.....	News; Musical Clock....	Organ Melodies; Taxes..	.....
7:15 News Service	Newscast	Musical Clock; News....	News Service	.....
7:30 Music; News	Religious program	Musical Clock	Songs; "Fiesta"; music.	.....
7:45 News; War Summ'ry	Religious program; News	News comment	'Good Morning'; 'Salute'.	.....
8:00 News of the World..	Western Melodies	Herb Lewis; Melodeers..	News Service	Musical Timetable .....
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Neighborhood Call	Military Band; News....	"George & Dixie"; News	Musical Timetable .....
8:30 Carl Moore's Show.	Music of Many Lands...	Musical Toast	Ruth Moss, interviews..	Musical Timetable .....
8:45 Carl Moore; News..	News; "Morning Notes"..	Musical Toast	Ruth Moss, interviews..	Musical Timetable .....
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue..	Fishermen's Program ...	Home Forum talk	News and Rhythm	Scandinavian Melodies...
9:15 School of the Air of	"The Breakfast Club"...	"Big Sister"; sketch....	"All Hail to You"	Scandinavian Melodies...
9:30 the Americas	"The Breakfast Club"...	"Morning Moods"; music	Organ Recital; vocalists.	Musical program .....
9:45 Food Fair	"The Breakfast Club"...	"Gene and Glenn".....	Musical Roundup	Musical program .....
10:00 "Valiant Lady"	Morning Market Basket	"Aunt Jenny"; sketch....	News comments	"Kick Conga" .....
10:15 American Stories ..	Roy Porter, news.....	"The O'Neills"; drama..	Choir Loft; organ.....	"Handy Andy" .....
10:30 Honeymoon Hill	Betty Pierce, talk.....	"Helpmate"; sketch	Col. Frank Knox: "The	Shopping With Marie
10:45 Bachelor's Children.	Air Express Music.....	Serial drama	Progress of the War"	Mason .....
11:00 Clara, Lu 'n' Em ..	Breakfast Music	"Road of Life"; sketch..	New England Cupboard ..	"Odds and Ends" .....
11:15 "Second Husband"..	Breakfast Music	"Vic and Sade"; sketch.	Kari Zomar's Scrapbook	"Words and Music" ....
11:30 "Bright Horizons"..	Musical Program	"Against the Storm".....	"Yankee House Party"..	Freddie Fisher's Orch...
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Musical Program	"David Harum"; sketch	"Yankee House Party" ..	News report .....
12:00 Kate Smith, talk...	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum...	Boake Carter, news....	Monitor Views the News
12:15 "Big Sister"; drama	Mystery Money Quiz.....	Chet Gaylord, songs....	George and Dixie, songs.	The Pepper Shaker.....
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	Marjorie Mills, women's	Defense talk; Music....	Italian Melodies .....
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"...	Hour; speakers	program	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies .....
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	Washington Commentary	News; Agricultural news.	News Service	"Council for Democracy"
1:15 "Ma Perkins"	Edw. MacHugh, hymns..	Terrace Room Ensemble.	Musical program	"Melody for Meditation"
1:30 "Vic and Sade".....	Autumn Nocturne; music	Shopping News	News; Fashion talk....	Religious program .....
1:45 "The Goldbergs".....	Fishermen's Broadcast ..	Men Service	Cedric Foster, news....	Religious program .....
2:00 Serial drama	Talk; Boston Police Dept.	"Light of the World"...	Taxes; Musical Roundup	Victory program .....
2:15 Serial drama	Ted Malone; Book Ends.	"Lonely Women"; sketch	"Yankee Kitchen"	Victory program .....
2:30 'We Love and Learn'	Air Express Music.....	Guiding Light; drama...	"Yankee Kitchen"	Organ Recital .....
2:45 "Pepper Young"	U. S. Treasury Program.	Hymn recital	Mutual Goes Calling....	News report .....
3:00 David Harum	47th Annual Congress of	"Mary Marlin"; sketch..	Mutual Goes Calling....	Hawaiian Music .....
3:15 News Service	American Industry; talk	"Ma Perkins"; sketch...	Shady Valley Folks.....	"Christmas Cheer" ....
3:30 Hollywood; "Post"..	Air Express Music.....	Pepper Young's Family..	Shady Valley Folks.....	Funny Money Man.....
3:45 Bandleaders' Parade	Organ sketches; songs..	'Right to Happiness'...	Shady Valley Folks.....	Funny Money Man.....
4:00 News Service	News Service	"Backstage Wife"	Walter Compton, news..	Harry James' Orchestra.
4:15 The Block Plan	Air Express Music.....	"Stella Dallas"; serial..	Across the Footlights ..	Dick Jurgens' Orchestra
4:30 United We Stand..	Club Matinee	"Lorenzo Jones"; drama	Bridgeport String En-	Benny Goodman's Orch.
4:45 News Service	Club Matinee; News....	"Young Widder Brown"...	semble; Frank Foti, con.	Bing Crosby, songs ....
5:00 The Victory Front..	Air Express Music.....	"When a Girl Marries'..	Sports Matinee	Les Brown's Orchestra..
5:15 Date Book; Follies.	"Hop Harrigan"; sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Terry O'Toole; variety
5:30 Five O'Clock Follies.	"Jack Armstrong".....	"Just Plain Bill"; sk...	"Superman"; sketch ...	program .....
5:45 Ben Bernie	"Captain Midnight".....	"Front Page Farrell"; sk.	Sports Matinee	News Service .....
6:00 Comment; News	"Don Winslow"; drama..	News; Sports Reporter...	News Service	Waltz Time .....
6:15 'Today at Duncans'	News; Concert	Jack Dalton, songs.....	Press Roundup; Sports..	Hockey and Bowling....
6:30 Frank Parker, songs	Dinner Concert	Sports Digest; Music....	Musical Rendezvous	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 "The World Today"	Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Music; Salute	Sports of the Day .....
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"...	Col. Stoopnagle; Band ..	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Ray Tucker, news.....	March to Victory .....
7:15 Harry James's Orch.	Babette; Phil Saltman..	News of the World.....	John Kirby's Orchestra.	News Service .....
7:30 Easy Aces; comedy	"The Lone Ranger"!!!	Fred and Posey Jamboree	Pianists; songs	Musical program .....
7:45 "Mr. Keen"; drama	Western drama	Fred and Posey Jamboree	John Barry, comment..	Your Army .....
8:00 Nelson Eddy; Irene	Earl Godwin, news.....	"Adventures of the Thin	"Rising Up the News"...	Irish Music .....
8:15 Manning; orchestra	Lum 'n' Abner.....	Man"; dramatic sketch.	"The Barries"; songs ..	Richard Salinger, News.
8:30 Drama, with Jean	"Manhattan at Mid-	Tommy Dorsey's Orch..	Dramatized stories star-	The Broadway Band-
8:45 Hersholt; News	night"; dramatic sketch	Tommy Dorsey's Orch..	ring Henry Hull	wagon .....
9:00 Bob Burns, "Ar-	Basin Street Chamber	Eddie Cantor; Dinah	Gabriel Heatter, news..	Classical Album .....
9:15 kansas Traveler"...	Music Society	Shore; guest; orchestra	Jack Pearl; Cliff Hall;	Classical Album .....
9:30 Lionel Barrymore;	Sammy Kaye's Orchestra	"Mr. District Attorney";	Morton Gould's Orch.;	Classical Album .....
9:45 "Mayor of Town"...	Orch.; Gracie Fields....	dramatic sketch; orch.	vocalists; guest	Classical Album .....
10:00 Moments in Music;	Raymond Gram Swing..	Kay Kyser's College of	John B. Hughes, news..	News reports; Defense
10:15 Irving Berlin Music	National Radio Forum..	Musical Knowledge ...	News Service	Local Sports .....
10:30 CWI Program	National Radio Forum	Kay Kyser's College of	Paul Schubert, news..	Local Sports .....
10:45 News; World War II	Harry De Angelis' Orch.	Musical Knowledge ...	Treasury Star Parade...	Local Sports .....
11:00 News; Wm. Shirer..	Dance Music	News; Music	News Service	Local Sports .....
11:15 Rideout; Mos. Wm.	Newscast; Sportscast	March to Victory.....	Richard Himber's Orch.	Local Sports .....
11:30 E. MacKenzie King	Fishermen's Program ..	Music You Want.....	"California Melodies";	Day's End; music.....
11:45 Canadian P. M. ..	Music; News	Music You Want.....	vocalist; orchestra ...	Day's End; News.....

Flower Arrangers Plan for Final Meeting of Year

The Associated Flower Arrangers of Massachusetts will hold their last meeting of this year on Thursday, December 10, at 2 p. m. at Horticultural Hall. Mrs. Arthur P. Teele, the director, will discuss all types of Christmas decorations.

Those who wish to make a swag or wreath should bring evergreen cuttings, wire (milk bottle wire is excellent, according to Mrs. Teele), a wire coat hanger for a foundation, and cutters for both the evergreens and the wire. Bring any type of decoration you wish—pine cones, fruit, Christmas tree balls, seed pods, small bells, or anything that suits your fancy.

This meeting is open to anyone interested. Members of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society are admitted free, but must show their membership cards at the door. For non-members there is a registration fee of 25 cents.

Providence Resident For N. E. Salvage Post

J. Burleigh Cheney of Providence, R. I., has been appointed manager of the salvage division of the New England regional office, War Production Board, it is announced. Mr. Cheney succeeds Gurth Chambers, recently resigned.

Today's FM Programs

W67B, Boston (46.7mc)

3:00 p. m.—News; The Organ Loft.
3:15 p. m.—Home Forum; Mildred Carlson.
3:30 p. m.—Variety Matinee.
4:00 p. m.—News; "The Trio Entertains."
4:30 p. m.—Variety Matinee.
5:00 p. m.—News; Catching the 5:05.
6:00 p. m.—News; Music; News.
6:30 p. m.—Along the March.
6:45 p. m.—Charioteers.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—String Time.
8:00 p. m.—News and Sports.
8:15 p. m.—Adventures in Research.
8:30 p. m.—Swing Shift.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W43B, Boston (44.3), and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—Stanley Dixon, News.
3

Bay State Men Win Bombardier Wings

Fund for Men In East Boston Fire at $7,422

Although the shadow of Saturday night's holocaust at the Cocoanut Grove night club has, for the moment, overshadowed the East Boston fire of Nov. 15, in which six firemen were killed, contributions to the fund for the families of the firemen are still coming in.

Up to this morning, the total had reached $7,442.28, the mail containing, among other contributions, a check for $1 from a seven-year-old youngster who wrote: "My brother Eddie, 5, and I, 7, are sending this check to the East Boston Fire Fund. I hope it will help a little."

In addition to those killed in the fire, more than 60 were injured. The Fund was organized with Mayor Maurice J. Tobin as Chairman, and Henry J. Nichols, Vice-President of the National Shawmut Bank, as Treasurer. Among its first acts was the ordering of Thanksgiving baskets for the six households of the firemen, and additional Thanksgiving gifts of fruit and delicacies for those in hospitals.

The full Committee consists of Mayor Tobin, Chairman; Fire Commissioner Arthur J. Reilly; Fire Chief Samuel J. Pope; Mr. Nichols, Treasurer; Robert G. Dodge, Past-President of the Boston Bar Association; Louis E. Kirstein, Chairman of the Board, William Filene's Sons Company; P. A. O'Connell, President, E. T. Slattery's; Ernest A. Hoftyzer, President of the Boston Advertising Club; Francis W. Match, Vice-President of Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osborne, and Michael T. Kelleher, Marsh & McLennan.

Donations to the fund, it is pointed out, come under the category of gifts deductible for income-tax purposes. Contributions by check, money order, or cash may be sent to Henry J. Nichols, Treasurer, East Boston Fire Fund, in care of the National Shawmut Bank, 40 Water Street, Boston, or may be left at any of the 21 branches of the Shawmut Bank scattered throughout the City.

OWI Movies Aid Knowledge of War

Informative motion pictures to aid understanding of the progress of the war are being produced and distributed for school and community use by the Bureau of Motion Pictures of the Office of War Information. They can be obtained in Boston from Visual Education Service, Inc., 131 Clarendon Street, or by writing the OWI Bureau of Motion Pictures at Washnigton.

Titles include: "Bomber," "Winning Your Wings," "Target for Tonight," "The Arm Behind the Army," "Democracy in Action," "Home on the Range," "Manpower," "Safeguarding Military Information," "Salvage," "Ring of Steel," "Men and the Sea," "Western Front," "Listen to Britain," and others.

Rail Board Relocates —Jobs for Unemployed

The Railroad Retirement Board in Boston has moved from its former location on Causeway Street to larger headquarters on the street floor at 115 High Street, in the Western Union Telegraph Building.

The need for experienced and inexperienced workers in the railroad field is critical, and an invitation is extended to all persons, male and female, desiring to obtain employment in the railroad industry, to call at the employment service office of the Board and file applications. Facilities for assisting annuitants and registrants for unemployment insurance are also being maintained at the new location.

WPB Stops Connecticut In Highway Bridge Work

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1 (AP)—The War Production Board has ordered immediate stoppage of all work on two projects of the Connecticut State Highway Department.

They were the New London-Groton bridge and approaches and the Hartford-Easton bridge and approaches.

WPB said the order was issued in conformity with its policy of drasticilly curtailing construction programs in order to make materials available for direct military use on such essential products as rubber, high-octane gasoline, aviation, aluminum and alloy steel expansions.

How You May Check Oil Used Since Oct. 1

The following offers a rough gauge by which users of household fuel-oil may measure how much oil they should have burned since Oct. 1, when rationing began.

Figures are based on a 65-degree room temperature, a well-insulated house of average size, and an average-sized oil burner. According to heating engineers, the average burner consumes a gallon of oil in half an hour.

If your's ration is about	Gallons of oil you should have used through yesterday
2,000 gals	311⅛
1,500 gals	233⅛
1,000 gals	155¾
500 gals	78

Midland AAF Bombardier School

Bombardier Cadets Practice Their Job

Cadets, many from New England, at the A. A. F. bombardier school, Midland, Texas, practice their job in combat bombers like the trim B-34 Venturas seen in the background here as two students carry the super-secret bombsight toward their plane. Note drawn revolver in hand of cadet at right, as required for protection of sight. B-34's serve as light bombers in the European theater, and their use at the "world's largest bombardier school," the Army announces, adds realism to practice in precision bombing.

Heroism of Lowell Seaman Will Be Rewarded by Medal

War Activities in New England

In the twelfth class just graduated from the Army Air Forces' "world's largest bombardier school" at Midland, Texas, were two men from Massachusetts: 2nd Lieut. Woodrow E. Downing of Worcester, who has served three years in Coast Artillery and two in the Air Forces; and 2nd Lieut. Richard E. S. Perkins of Roxbury, who was a clerk in civilian life.

The graduating "lords of the American bombsight," which is regarded as tops in its line, received their silver bombardier wings in simple wartime ceremonies on Thanksgiving morning.

Maritime Hero

"For heorism above and beyond the call of duty," Louis George Finch of Lowell, Mass., tomorrow morning receives the Merchant Marine Distinguished Service Medal, as the third to receive it.

A seaman aboard an attacked tanker off California last December, Mr. Finch voluntarily went aloft while his ship was under heavy shellfire from an enemy submarine, and rerigged the wireless antenna which had been shot away, making it possible to send the SOS that brought aid. Later when abandoning ship, Mr. Finch jumped overboard and swam alongside in order to make room in an overcrowded boat for wounded crew members.

Rep. Edith Nourse Rogers, who represents the hero's district in Congress, in praising him, urged that "his name should go down in New England's records with those of other sailors whose deeds and courage have been outstanding in her long maritime history."

Mr. Finch was making his first voyage as an able seaman after completing his training aboard the U. S. Maritime Service training ship American Sailor. The attack occurred in broad daylight. When the sub was sighted the tanker's captain changed course, heading inshore, but the submarine gave chase, opening fire with her deck gun. The first two shots went wide, but the next brought the wireless aerial crashing down.

Realizing his ship was without radio communication, Mr. Finch immediately went aloft the mast and, with the help of the First Mate, succeeded in repairing the damage, despite the fact the decks and superstructure were being raked with heavy shrapnel fire.

The SOS flashed by the resuming wireless brought a U. S. Catalina bomber to the scene. The submarine then submerged and fired the torpedo that sent the tanker to the bottom.

With some of the lifeboats wrecked by shell fire, there were 12 men left to be taken off in a small work skiff that normally held four. A wounded member of the engine room was first lowered into the boat, and Mr. Finch, seeing that the already overcrowded boat might be swamped in the rough sea, jumped overboard and swam alongside. "He, however, intrusted his seaman's papers and Bible to a shipmate to keep them dry," the Maritime Commission related.

After one more voyage in tankers, Mr. Finch left to join the Navy "so that he could get a crack at the enemy." For a second time his ship was torpedoed, but he survived and is going back to sea as soon as he can after the ceremony in Washington tomorrow.

USO Clubs Active

Thousands of men in the armed forces are spending their leisure hours making Christmas presents in handicraft classes at USO clubs, including those in New England, announced Simeon Kinsley of the USO staff in Boston today.

With the approach of Christmas, servicemen are exercising their talents in making gifts such as tooled leather purses and billfolds, carved wood and plastic jewelry, handmade greeting cards, tree ornaments, and gifts from basket weaving, clay modeling, linoleum-block printing, painting, and sketching. Most of the classes are conducted by trained teachers in the community who volunteer their services one or two evenings a week.

More Subs Needed

Submarines are still the only ships that can carry the war right into enemy home waters, "and we must have more of them," declared Capt. John Wilkes, U. S. N., yesterday at Groton, Conn., in presenting the Army-Navy "E" pennant with star to the Electric Boat Company, which had received a Navy "E" six months ago.

Captain Wilkes had commanded the subs of the Asiatic Fleet based at Manila at the start of the war.

The ceremony was combined with the launching of the submarine "Mingo," sponsored by Mrs. H. L. Pence, whose husband is a captain in the Navy.

Learner Draftsmen

Closing date for applications for learner draftsmen in the Army and Navy is advanced to Dec. 5, because of "the sufficient number of applications already received to fill the needs of the service," announced the U. S. Civil Service Commission office here today.

Minor Draftsman, Army Signal Corps, pays $1,200 a year. Apprentice Engineering Draftsman, Navy, pays $1,320. Applications are available at the Labor Board, Navy Yard, Charlestown, the Civil Service office in the Federal Building, or any first- or second-class post office.

Women Workers

Federal civil-service requirements have been expanded to take women as "classified laborers" and as electric or gas welders, and gas cutters and burners. A federal department requesting workers retains the "legal right to specify the sex desired," however, the Civil Service office announced.

Amendments to regulations also included the requirement of at least six months of experience in any of the mechanical trades or occupations, which has required the use of tools, machines, or processes common to such trade.

WAACS Plot

Among the contingent of WAACs who have recently arrived to staff the Boston Information Center are some who had already seen long service at the Center as civilian volunteers.

Their work may best be described by a tryolet composed by Dorothy Dunbar and just published by the B.I.C. weekly "Volunteer":

"Life is easy for a Plotter
If the Teller is urbane.
Calling flights the way she oughter
Life is easy for a Plotter
Pushing rakes and stands that totter
Till the table looks insane.
Life is easy for a Plotter
If the Teller is urbane."

Tire Turn-In Date Extended to Dec. 12

Because New England motorists have so many surplus tires to turn in to the Government, the Office of Price Administration was yesterday compelled to extend the deadline for such turn-in until midnight, December 12.

Eldon C. Shoup, regional rationing executive, announced that the idle tire purchase plan was producing a "flood" of tires so abundant that another two weeks would be required to handle them. The number of tires is said to be four times greater than was expected and that it is still on the increase.

Additional warehouses and appraisers have been obtained and are working seven days a week. The quality of the tires seems to improve, authorities say, as the days go on, and a great many tubes are coming in as well. Contribution of tubes is voluntary.

WPB Tightens N. E. Setup To Aid Operation

Appointments of two new Deputy Regional Directors and a departmental consolidation under them of various services and activities, is announced this week by Walter H. Wheeler, Jr., New England Regional Director of the War Production Board. The appointments have been made to increase the effectiveness of the regional operation.

Walker Mason, former Regional Manager of District Offices and former Manager of the Providence District Office, was appointed Deputy Regional Director in charge of District Offices. As senior deputy, he will act in the Regional Director's absence.

William P. Homans, former Manager of the Regional Priorities Department, was appointed Acting Deputy Director for Materials. His office will supervise the work of a newly formed Distribution Department, which supplants the Priorities Department; the Available Inventory Department, formerly known as the Materials Redistribution Department; the Salvage Department, formerly called the Conservation Department; the Compliance Department; and a new Industrial Specialists Department, set up to relate the region's special priorities services with the activities of the various Washington industry divisions in the field of materials control.

Russell Goodnow, former Manager of the Appeals Department, was appointed Assistant Deputy Director for Materials, and the Appeals Department becomes a section of the new Distribution Department.

Donald T. Hood, former Assistant Manager of the Priorities Department, was appointed Acting Manager of the Distribution Department, successor to the old Priorities Department.

The Review and Approval Unit, a Washington operation carried out in the regional office under direction of J. J. Moore, is transferred to the regional organization as a section of the new Distribution Department, with Mr. Moore in charge.

Clarence A. Woodruff, Deputy Regional Director for Production, will direct the work of the Smaller War Plants Department, the Facilities Department; and a newly formed Production Specialists Department, which takes over the region's former "production assistance" units.

Ray M. Hudson continues as Special Assistant to the Regional Director on Services and will direct activities relating to labor, transportation, housing and governmental requirements; and will maintain liaison with all national war agencies other than procurement agencies, and with business and trade associations.

The immediate staff of the Regional Director will be headed by Ross Williams as Chief Staff Assistant to the Regional Director. The staff will consist of Maurice J. Taggart, Administrative Officer; E. J. Cocoran, Assistant in Charge of Training and Education; Whitney Harb Assistant on Personnel and Special Projects; Frederick Bowes, Jr., Information Assistant and Liaison Representative with the Office of War Information; and Richard W. Wengren, Special Assistant on Statistics, Reports and Organization.

Horses to Haul Yuletide Mail In Hub District

Horses are to resume the hauling of Yuletide mail this year, after a lapse of several years because the war has reduced the available supply of motor trucks.

Following a call to owners of horses for the "loan" of their vehicles—and live motive power—by Boston Postal officials, alert cartoonists declare that even the fabled St. Nicholas will fall back on his faithful reindeer "in toto" so that any motorized vehicles he may have had can be diverted to the war effort.

John W. Gleavy, acting Postmaster, declared that his recent appeals for trucks failed to produce the desired number. Hence he is now asking for beachwagons, and for horse-drawn vehicles. If the owner of the horses prefers to drive them himself he will be paid 65 cents an hour for his time, Mr. Gleavy said.

Labor-Employer Groups Formed

Labor-management committees which will conduct war-production drives have been organized in seven more New England manufacturing concerns, the Office of War Information announced today. The total of such committees is now 130 in New England and 1,700 in the nation.

The seven most recently formed committees in New England are:

Connecticut — Pitney-Bowes Postage Meter Company, Stamford.

Massachusetts—Apco Mossberg Company, Attleboro; Bendix Aviation Corporation, Norwood; H. B. Smith Company, Incorporated, Foundry, Westfield; H. B. Smith Company, Foundry, Machine Shop, Westfield; Reed-Prentice Corporation, Worcester, and Wyman-Gordan Company, Worcester.

2 Ways to Enjoy This Fine Wheat Cereal

MONARCH FINER FOODS

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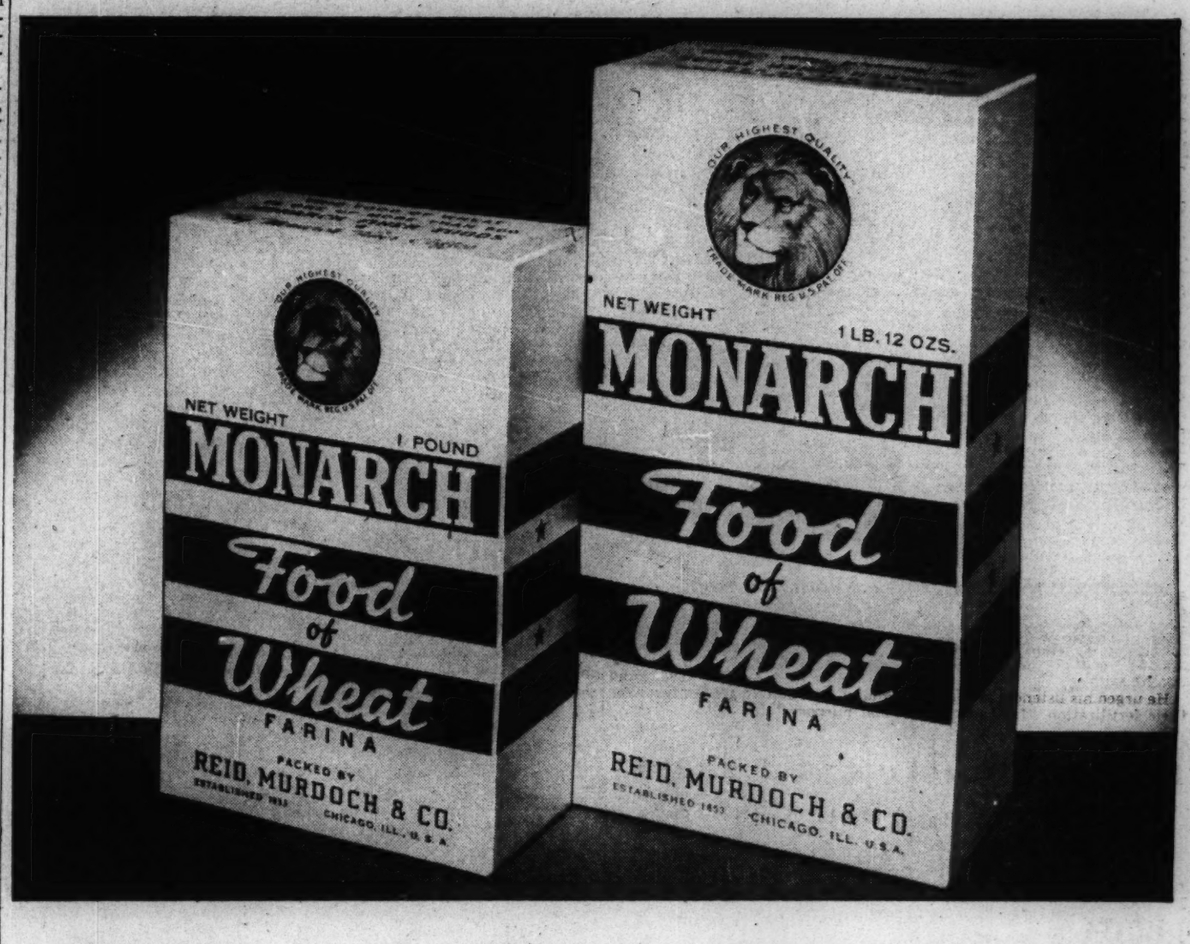
MONARCH Food of Wheat



First—Let the family call to breakfast be steaming, satisfying bowls of this delicious Wheat Cereal with its tempting natural grain flavor.

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Do This and You'll Find—a new breakfast favorite has come to your house... and a luncheon or dinner dish, too, that will satisfy all when it's time to serve a "meatless meal."

Ask Your Food Merchant for MONARCH Food of Wheat Today

Shop Where You See the MONARCH Lion Head

500 MONARCH FINER FOODS "QUALITY FOR 90 YEARS"

United Nations Widen Wedge Between Tunis and Bizerte

Continued from Page 1

road skirting the Mediterranean shore in east central Tunisia.

Allied air strength is mounting by the hour, it was reported authoritatively, and the German Air Force was declared on the downgrade after being beaten in clashes thus far with Allied airmen.

A Fighting French communiqué announced that French forces entered Pont du Fahs, about 30 miles southwest of Tunis on the inland railroad, in an advance toward the coast.

Pierre Boisson, Governor-General of French Equatorial Africa, was in conference with Admiral Jean Darlan in North Africa in the first reported meeting between them since Governor Boisson aligned his territory, embracing the strategic port of Dakar, with the United Nations.

Gen. Auguste Noguès, commander in Morocco, and Admiral Michelier, Chief of Cabinet to Admiral Darlan, also conferred with Admiral Darlan on the North African situation.

Docks at Bizerte Bombed by Allies

Bizerte got its usual shower of Allied bombs overnight, the Algiers Radio announced, with docks of the sprawling naval base the chief target. Four German planes were destroyed and one Allied craft was lost.

Continuing aerial assaults on the other end of the Axis Mediterranean supply line, the British announced new raids against Sicily.

Ankara dispatches reported that German troops were reaching Greece at the rate of a division—10,000 to 15,000 men—a week to take up the slack left by the rushing of reinforcements to North Africa.

The Berlin Radio broadcast a boast that "very considerable reinforcements" of men and heavy arms had reached General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's Afrika Korps at El Agheila, where he has pulled up after an 800-mile retreat from Egypt.

With the Libyan front fairly quiet, the Tunisian front held attention as the showdown approached for that farthest northern tip of Africa.

From the Algiers Radio came a report that fighting was in progress near Mateur, last sizeable town on the road to Bizerte from the southwest.

The Vichy Radio said an offensive was developing against a coastal point between Sfax and Gabès which Allied headquarters reported Italians were defending.

Stalingrad 'Corridor' Too Much for Nazis

By the Overseas News Agency

Bern, Switzerland, Dec. 1

One of the newest alibis put forward in the German press for the Nazi failure to take Stalingrad is that the Russians had an "underground corridor" linking both ends of the city during its siege.

Existence of this corridor, the report admits, was discovered "too late" for the Germans to do anything about it.

Submarines:

Two French Craft Reach Algeria

Four French submarines were reported to have escaped German capture at Toulon by a hairbreadth and two of them were in Allied hands at Algiers and another was believed on the way there.

The fourth, the 597-ton Iris, was forced to put in at Barcelona Nov. 28 and its crew of 21 officers and men were interned by the Spaniards.

These were believed to have been the only units of the once-proud fleet of 62 or more warships to have escaped self destruction or German capture at Toulon.

The Algiers Radio reported the arrival there of the ocean-ranging 1,379-ton Casabianca, formerly the Casablanca, and the 974-ton Marsouin, after escaping aerial-sown mines and Axis air and naval units sent out to cut off their escape.

Madrid dispatches said another large submarine, the 1,379-ton Le Glorieux had put in at Valencia, Spain, and then departed in less than 24 hours for an unannounced destination, presumably North Africa.

Failure of the Iris to depart within the 24 hours allowed a belligerent warship in a neutral port under international law may have been due to damage. Both Vichy and Axis broadcasts said four submarines attempted to get away, but that one struck a mine. The radio claims that this one was sunk may have been an error. Madrid dispatches have mentioned no damage to the Iris, but observers were not allowed to examine it.

The crew of the Iris was under command of the second officer, who reported that the captain had been left ashore in the midst of the excitement of the scuttling of the fleet.

The captain of the Casabianca was quoted as saying that "we placed ourselves under the order of Admiral Darlan," who is cooperating with the Allies.

The Le Glorieux is of the Redoutable class, same as the Casabianca, and was completed in 1932. It carries a normal crew of 67 and has a great cruising range. In 1935, it and a sistership, the Heros, completed an unescorted voyage from Toulon to Saigon, Indo-China, a round trip of 14,350 miles.

Toulon Riots:

Gates Are Closed To Naval Arsenal

The Vichy Radio said today that rioting broke out in the naval arsenal of German-seized Toulon Monday and as a result the gates were ordered closed until further notice.

The outbreak occurred, it said, when the order was given to resume work for the first time after the scuttling of all but a small fraction of the French fleet anchored at Toulon and occupation of the base by the Germans.

A statement issued by Vice-Admiral Marquis and broadcast by the radio said: "Because of the difficulties encountered over the resumption of work at the arsenal and the disorders which resulted, the gates of the arsenal will be closed until further notice."

No explanation of the difficulties was given.

Admiral Held:

De La Borde Ordered Toulon Scuttling

Admiral Jean de La Borde, commander of the French Home Fleet who gave the orders for the mass scuttling at Toulon Nov. 27, is in the hands of the Germans, French naval sources said.

Previously, Admiral de La Borde had been variously reported as arrested or as having gone down with the destroyed battleships Dunkerque or Strasbourg.

French naval sources said he was interned as a civilian by the Germans at Aix-en-Provence.

Berlin Radio quoted a German spokesman as saying Admiral de La Borde was alive. "He had decided to go down with his fleet but was persuaded not to at the last minute by instructions from Marshal Pétain," the Germans said.

He was to have retired on Nov. 14, but retained his post at the expressed desire of Marshal Philippe Pétain, and he gave the orders to destroy the ships just two days before his birthday, they said.

Naval sources telling of the scuttling gave these details:

Admiral de La Borde made preparations for the mass fleet suicide months ago, and in recent weeks he inspected personally the setting of explosives and other arrangements aboard every major unit in the port where some 60-odd ships were anchored.

The Admiral, a strict disciplinarian, only a fortnight ago made an inspection flight over the Toulon area in a plane catapulted from the now-sunken Dunkerque.

When the Allied landing in North Agrica occurred, all French crewmen were put on the alert. When the Germans reached the defenses of Toulon Nov. 12 they were met by the entire strength of assembled Toulon Marines commanded by French officers.

French Marines Defy German Invaders

The German officers sent delegates to the forward French positions to demand surrender of the naval base. The French told them: "Withdraw or we fire."

The Germans were comparatively weak in numbers, and they informed Berlin of the development. It was then that Berlin issued a statement "congratulating" the French commander on his decision to defend Toulon "against aggression."

Later, the Germans received orders to proceed with the occupation of Toulon, and their first act was to cut that city's communications. When their troops approached the first French line again, Admiral de La Borde sent a message to all ship captains to scuttle their craft.

This was easy, these sources said, because of advance preparations. It consisted of opening the valves and exploding the charges set at all vital points of the ships.

French losses were slight. Fatalities and injuries resulted mainly from the repulse of a German attempt to board one destroyer. An undetermined number also were said to have been killed when a submarine running for the open sea struck a mine.

The battleships, cruisers, and destroyers were scuttled in an average of 39 feet of water. Most of the ships heeled over upon reaching bottom. The superstructures of some of the larger ships still are showing in the harbor, but it would take two years to recondition them, these sources said.

Contrary to first reports, none of the captains went down with the ships.

"But everything was scuttled," these sources said, "even the harbor tugboats."

Red Pincers Hold:

Moscow Says Axis Counterattacks Fail

Counterattacks by Axis troops trapped before Stalingrad and caught in the pincers movement on the central front west of Moscow failed to stem the drive of the Red Army which claimed another 2,250 invaders killed in the overnight fighting.

Figures listed in the communiqué brought to 68,250 the toll of Axis slain in the Stalingrad area alone, where some 66,000 have been reported taken prisoner. Total fatalities on the central front were increased by 1,000, bringing the announced total to 23,300. Prisoners in that region numbered 400.

Asserting that the offensives in the two sectors of the extended wintry front "continued in the same directions as before," Soviet authorities acknowledged that the Germans had offered resistance and had attempted counterattacks.

"In the southern outskirts of Stalingrad, our troops repelled several enemy attacks," the communiqué said.

In another sector northwest of Stalingrad, "our troops dispersed enemy tanks which tried to attack our positions. Southwest of Stalingrad our troops advanced. An enemy attempt to check the advance failed."

Enemy resistance was overcome west of Moscow as the advancing Red columns occupied several inhabited but unspecified localities, the Russians claimed, and added "very heavy fighting took place for every one of these places."

Germans Ordered Not to Retreat

The Moscow Radio asserted that Germans on the central front had received orders not to retreat "under any circumstances." The broadcast said that machine-gun detachments had been posted to open fire on any German units attempting to move back.

The Berlin Radio quoted a German military spokesman as saying the Russians had another offensive in the making around Voronezh.

Voronezh lies on the Don River about half way between Stalingrad and Moscow, which lie 600 miles apart.

Such an offensive might have German military headquarters at Kharkov as an objective, or form the bases of even more sweeping Russian pincers aimed at both the Don River Valley and the Smolensk region northwestward.

The battle west of Moscow continued in a rough triangle based on Rzhev, Velikie Luki, and Vyazma, with legs of the triangle being extended toward the Latvian border.

There was no clear picture of movement on that blizzard-swept front, but the pincers tactics held threat of a possible spur thrust southward to menace the strong German base at Smolensk, with one column reported moving toward Gzhatsk.

In Stockholm, dispatches from correspondents in Berlin quoted a German military spokesman as saying "the greatest tank battle of the war" was being fought on the central front, west of Moscow.

He added that the situation was very grave, with "a compact wall of Russian tanks pressing against our lines," the advices said.

Meanwhile, the vanguard of a Fighting French pursuit aviation squadron, the Normandie, arrived at Moscow to go into service on the eastern front with the Soviet Air Force.

Fourteen pilots were the first arrivals of a total of 20 officers and 40 men who will be the first foreigners to come from abroad to join the ranks of the Russians in action against the Nazis.

By a Staff Artist

Tunisia Battle Nears Showdown

Lower arrow shows Pont du Fahs, railroad center in Tunisia occupied by Fighting French forces in an eastward move to cut the Tunis-Tripoli highway. Other arrows show Allied forces closing in on Tunis and Bizerte.

New Nippon Base?

U. S. Notes Activity On New Georgia Isles

Navy reports indicated that Japan's amphibious forces in the South Seas, having failed repeatedly to break America's hold on the Southeastern Solomons, may be attempting to develop a powerful base in the center of the archipelago.

For the third straight day, the Navy's Pacific war communiqué told of American air action directed at destruction of enemy ships or shore installations in the New Georgia Islands area. While the enemy's activities appeared to be of minor nature, naval authorities said they might be evidence of Japan's main strategy in the Solomons for the time being.

The Navy report disclosed that Army Flying Fortresses had attacked an enemy convoy of two cargo ships and three destroyers west of the New Georgia group on Nov. 28. Five bomb hits were scored on one of the cargo carriers and of 10 Zero fighters which tried to intercept the attack three were shot down. American planes suffered no serious damage.

On Guadalcanal Island, meanwhile, United States patrols destroyed a considerable quantity of Japanese arms and ammunition in the upper Lunga River region, which is jungle hill country south of the American position centered around Henderson Airfield. This mopping-up work against enemy troops has been going on since Japan's great reinforcement force was wrecked and scattered two weeks ago in the greatest naval battle of the war to date.

U. S. Sub Sinks 8:

Craft Stalked Prey In Japanese Waters

A United States submarine that stalked its prey so close to the Japanese coastline that its crew could watch the pony races at a big city track sank eight enemy cargo ships and damaged four others.

The ships sunk totalled 70,000 tons and the four damaged aggregated 20,000 to 25,000 tons. The dates were not given.

The story of the submarine's successful venture into enemy waters was told here by Lieut. Commander Thomas Burton Klarkring.

A loud speaker system gave the sub's crew a running account of each action and the men were given the chance to line up and look through the periscope as some of the vessels went down.

Indo-China Raid:

Campho-port Target Of American Bombers

American bombers and fighters based in China moved in, without any Japanese opposition from the air, to deal heavy damage Nov. 29 to power, dock, and coal-loading machinery of Campho-port, largest Japanese coaling base on the French Indo-China coast.

Maj. William Bayse led a bomber group that smashed a power plant with direct hits. Capt. John Ruse commanded a force that laid incendiary bombs over docks and warehouses and fired a supply train.

Réunion Joins:

Island Adopts Cause Of Fighting French

The little Indian Ocean outpost of Réunion, last island of the French Empire to sever ties with Vichy, has joined the Fighting French following a bloodless landing by a de Gaullist force Nov. 28, the French National Committee announced.

Patriotic demonstrations welcomed the compact, destroyer-borne force which put in at Saint Denis, the island Capital, the announcement said, and the only brief resistance—in which nobody was hurt—was reported to have come from a single coastal battery.

The disclosure that the operation was carried out entirely by Fighting Frenchmen followed a Vichy broadcast that the island had capitulated on receiving a two-hour ultimatum from an Allied force, which it said was made up chiefly of South Africans.

U. S. Ship Sunk:

8 Survivors Rescued By Spanish Tanker

The sinking of the United States freighter West Kebar, 5,620 tons, was disclosed with the arrival of eight survivors aboard the Spanish tanker Campero, which picked them up between Madeira and the Azores.

The survivors said they had been adrift on a raft 80 days before being sighted by the Spanish ship.

The West Kebar, formerly owned by the American West African Line, was operated between New York and African ports.

Meanwhile, the Berlin Radio quoted authoritative sources as stating that 157 Allied ships totaling 975,000 tons were sunk by German submarines in November.

This enemy claim is not confirmed.

Australian Forces Reach Sea; Now 900 Yards East of Gona

Continued from Page 1

strengthen the Australian force which was weakened after the two months of incredible hardships and fierce fighting since they began their counterattacks at Ioribaiwa on Sept. 22.

The American boys have now been in front line for five days and yesterday were having their major baptism of fire.

Their objective was to push back the Japanese track by encircling movements from flanks in support of steady pressure from the front. By nightfall the Americans had slogged their way 200 yards forward.

What Yards Mean

Crouching there in a foxhole that had housed Japanese only five days before—empty cartridge cases still littered the floor—I realized what it means to push forward only a few hundred yards in this terrible fighting country.

Peering out, I could not see further than 10 yards through dense jungle undergrowth. In fact, it was hard to follow what was going on. Rifle and machine-gun fire burst out suddenly and suddenly ceased for no reason that I could figure out.

Bullets nicked branches and whined through trees over my head.

All the time the black-green uniformed doughboys, with their faces caked in mud for camouflage, flittered here and there in the undergrowth.

Japanese Hard to Reach

Australian twenty-five pounder shells whistled overhead on their way to the Sanananda beach, where, like the slamming of a distant door, I heard them burst among Japanese supply dumps.

American mortar shells burst with a thump a few hundred yards away, tearing down trees and branches. From time to time men limped or were carried back through the trees.

I spoke to many of these men and they were all eager to get to close quarters with the Japanese. That is just the difficulty in this battle. The Japanese is an invisible man. In well concealed machine-gun posts carefully placed in the dense jungle and supported by snipers in treetops, it is the hardest thing to reach him.

Squirming on their stomachs through undergrowth which is dank from millions of sunless years, the Americans wriggle toward Japanese positions.

When they rise for the final 10-yard charge, a withering machine-gun, rifle and mortar fire greets them. Every post in this jungle country has to be fought for individually. Rash tactics in a battle like this could cost hundreds of fatalities.

For a while the position along this front has been more or less stationary. Australian troops who have fought their way down from Ioribaiwa in one of the most gruelling campaigns of all time are taking time out for a well-deserved rest. Americans have been keeping the ball rolling slowly until both forces are ready for final assault.

Fighting French Envoy for Canada

OTTAWA, Dec. 1 (AP)—Brig. Georges P. Vanier, Canada's Minister to the exiled United Nations governments in London, has been designated as Canadian representative to the French National Committee (the Fighting French), the External Affairs Department announced yesterday.

Guatemala Scrap Rubber

GUATEMALA CITY, Guatemala, Dec. 1 (AP)—An airplane leaves here today for Brownsville, Texas, with 4,000 pounds of scrap rubber as Guatemala's contribution to that part of the United Nations war effort.

Axis Forced on Defensive On All World Fronts

Continued from Page 1

tary control beyond areas now dominated.

The foregoing appraisal of the way the fighting now stands does not stem from merely the typewriter strategists—even the best of them, although it might not be less reliable if it did. It represents the considered conclusion of high military authority whose position gives them special information but precludes them from public comment.

A familiar phrase of the military leaders is "calculated risk." Every major operation in the war involves a risk which has to be calculated in advance, a risk which involves a danger which is worth while to achieve the end. Today it can be fairly said that the outlook of responsible and informed military men in Washington is one of "calculated confidence." It is not a roseate optimism; it is not a feeling that victory is going to fall in our laps without long and hard cultivation. But it is confidence that the Allies now have the men and machines and will to do the cultivating.

It is a middle-road confidence, the kind of confidence expressed by Capt. Oliver Lyttelton, British Minister of Production, when he met with American newspaper correspondents yesterday afternoon after a long conference with President Roosevelt at the White House.

View of British Visitor

Captain Lyttelton's view was that it was "possible" to win the war in 1943, particularly, as he implied, if the United Nations don't assume they are going to.

"We must plan very carefully for 1944," he added with emphasis.

But whatever the prospects of victory there is not evidence that either Britain or America, to say nothing of Russia and China, intend to let up.

For example, the Associated Press distributes a story today reporting that plans are shaping toward a $100,000,000,000 victory budget for the United States in 1944 with tentative figures for the last six months of 1943 reaching to an annual rate of war spending which would exceed $90,000,000,000. The money may never have to be spent, but the Government is evidently getting ready to spend it if it is necessary to do the job.

The gearing of American and British arms production to a common pattern and the timing of the execution of this pattern to the Allied strategy of 1943 were worked out during Captain Lyttelton's visit in Washington during the past three weeks.

Drafting of Arms Program

He said that as a result of his consultations with American officials on the integration of British and American war production and on various phases of the lend-lease program, it is now possible for the United Nations to draft their future military and manufacturing schedules with considerably more precision than before.

This advantage was so substantial, he explained, that he would be able soon to make rather definite recommendations in the near future with respect to the 1943 production program. In this task, he said, he had received the "greatest" help from President Roosevelt, Army and Navy officials, and heads of the War Production Board.

"This is the time of year," Captain Lyttelton said, "when we in the United Kingdom must make our allocations of manpower, both military and industrial.

"Although we have squeezed almost everything out of our domestic economy in order to release manpower for war activities, we still have some manpower available for allocation in 1943. But in order to do that intelligently we must be sure that our plans are integrated with those of the United States.

War Complexion Changed

"Also, we must know what we can expect from the United States in finished munitions and in raw materials."

As to whether the needs of Russia, China and other major Allies had been provided for in the reckoning of the 1943 effort, he gave assurances that they had.

"Events of the last few weeks have changed the whole complexion of the war," Captain Lyttelton concluded, explaining that he was referring not only to the Allied occupation of North Africa and the local Russian successes, but operations in the Southwest Pacific as well.

"Until very recently the strategical initiative has rested with the enemy. Now it rests with us. I don't say that we will be able to maintain it, but I do say that at the moment it rests with us."

'Spanish Answer' From Hitler To Allies on African Issue?

Continued from Page 1

Spanish Peninsula to the Straits of Gibraltar from which point his air forces would try to squeeze the two supply lines to the Allied armies inside the Mediterranean, those lines being the water route through the Straits and the rail route from Casablanca to Algiers. The Spanish campaign might or might not be accompanied by a movement at the eastern end of the Mediterranean which could either be an attempt to break through Turkey or to by-pass Turkey by an amphibious landing along the Coast of Syria.

4. Assumption of a continental European defensive position leaving Spain and Turkey as buffer areas and withdrawing from the African beachheads after inflicting the maximum damage possible, cheaply.

Britain Well Defended

The least likely of these four "answers" to the Allied initiative in the Mediterranean is the first. Although Britain has just sent large forces overseas those forces are only a small numerical percentage of the total forces available for the defense of the British Isles. Britain is still considered the most powerful defense fortress in the world today.

In all probability Hitler has chosen from the other three.

Among these the "strong-stand-in-Tunis" answer seems decreasingly likely. That leaves only the Spanish move, without Eastern Mediterranean trimmings, or the continental defensive.

When it is narrowed down to this point the Allies can afford no chances. A weak German answer in Tunis might lead equally to either the Spanish or the continental defensive answer. The United Nations must be on guard for the Spanish which represents the one direct immediate danger to their African position.

There would be serious obstacles to a German drive for the Straits of Gibraltar. Hitler must surmount the Pyrenees and then a Spanish railroad system on the verge of collapse. He must face a population hostile to any foreigner. Allied forces might be moving north from Gibraltar to meet him before he could reach the Straits.

On the other hand, Hitler has armies massed in Western Europe. He could move his land forces into contact with us more readily through Spain than across the Mediterranean. His land and air forces both are thoroughly familiar with Spain from the days of the Spanish civil war.

What About Franco?

His supply problem would be easier in Spain than in Africa, while ours would be more difficult. He could probably meet us more to his advantage in Spain than on any other immediately prospective front.

The type of opposition the Germans are presenting to the Allies in Tunis would be ideal preparation for the "Spanish answer." The more Allied forces involved in the Tunisian area the better for any attempt to isolate them by choking their supply line. If Hitler is going to adopt the Spanish move he would presumably make it just at the time that heavy Allied forces were on the verge of overrunning his garrisons in Bizerte, Tunis, and Tripoli.

That moment is rapidly approaching. The heaviness of the Spanish situation is fully expressed in diplomatic tension. No one knows which way General Franco will turn if Hitler really applies pressure. He says he will fight against the first who attacks.

But if his border is suddenly overrun by the crushing might of another German blitz can one be really sure that Spain will resist, particularly since the present government of Spain owes its existence to German arms?

Externally there is nothing but sweetness and light between Washington and Madrid. Some persons in the State Department think they can trust General Franco. But that isn't enough for the men who are responsible for the safety of our forces in Africa and the success of the expedition. Eyes are fixed intently on the boundaries of Spain.

Many sincerely hope General Franco will fight with the Allies if Hitler crosses his borders. But the "Spanish answer" certainly looks today like an extremely possible next move for Adolf Hitler.

Navy to Find Jobs For Its Injured Men

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1 (AP)—The Navy announced Nov. 30 that Navy men who are partially disabled in action will be given jobs, in or out of the Navy, if they want them and are able to perform the work.

"The policy stems from the Navy's firm belief that if a man makes a sacrifice for his country through his chosen service, he has a right to remain in that service as long as he can in any way contribute to it," the announcement said.

The Navy's Personnel Bureau has undertaken a survey to find places within the service for injured men. Simultaneously, 19 aircraft companies have expressed willingness to place men in their factories who do not wish to remain in the naval service.

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Easy Access to Bomber Plant Rushed in Michigan Program

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT—Two-level highway crossing separations are not uncommon. But Detroit has two three-level "underpasses." They're part of the new system of highways serving the mammoth Ford bomber plant at Willow Run just west of Detroit. It's all part of a story of highways built in a hurry, highways built to serve, and to match the speed of the construction of the big war factory.

When early last fall surveys indicated that about 90 per cent of the men skilled in mass production who would work in Willow Run lived in Detroit, 20 miles away, an immediate inventory of the transportation system serving the area was taken by the Michigan State Highway Department. It was found that railroads and busses could not possibly cope with the anticipated daily influx of thousands of workers who would turn out bombers at a rate unparalleled in American aviation history.

New roads to Willow Run were necessary so that men and materials could reach its giant assembly lines by motor for quick, peak production. Then, in September, 1941, existing highways to the plant site were unsurfaced roads, barely wide enough for two cars to pass in safety.

The first proposal for the Willow Run highways was submitted to the Defense Public Works Agency by G. Donald Kennedy, Michigan State Highway Commissioner, on Sept. 3, 1941. One month later, $257,500 was made available on a matching basis to permit a start on construction.

Three fourths of the Highway Department engineering staff was assigned to the Willow Run area. A central office was established near the projects and construction crews began work as contractors moved in from every part of the State. Hundreds of men worked at top speed, as approach pavements were built. Without a halt, great shovels, bulldozers, scrapers, and trucks worked 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Pavers followed grading machines by minutes. Almost overnight, concrete highways replaced detours and temporary routes. Two and three-level grade separations soon took shape.

The first series of projects was completed by Christmas, 1941, as paving contractors worked weeks after the close of the regular season for concrete.

The remaining portion of the Willow Run program was submitted by Commissioner Kennedy in late November, 1941, when Congress appropriated funds for access roads. On Jan. 17, 1942, the War Department approved projects to complete the system of access roads with an estimated construction cost of $3,220,000, the Federal Government to pay building costs and the state to pay for necessary right-of-way.

Foot by foot through the 1942 construction season, concrete pavement was spread across the ground and structures were raised on the landscape. New concrete curing methods were instituted as a substitute for burlap—a "war casualty."

Much attention was given to the architectural treatment of the 10 bridge structures in the immediate vicinity of the Willow Run plant, although economy of critical materials was the basic factor in design. By substituting emergency designs for more conventional ones, a saving in steel of 2,600,000 pounds was realized.

Seven of the 10 bridge structures are of the three-span continuous concrete T-beam type, two are tri-levels, and one is the Michigan Central Railroad underpass.

On Sept. 12, Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson flew from Washington to Willow Run to dedicate the access road system.

So now, a system of divided-lane highways on three sides of the Willow Run plant, two tri-level road separations, and two other grade separations makes it possible for workers to leave the main roads and drive directly into their parking lots. No intersections, railroad crossings, pedestrian crossings, or other hazards remain to impede their movements.

Allied Occupation of Africa Sharp Blow to Axis Economy

By Egon Kaskeline

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Allied occupation of North Africa means not only the loss of an important strategic position to the Axis, but it is a serious blow to European wartime economy. This is the view of the United States Government and it is supported by figures and estimates given out by the British Ministry of Economic Warfare.

As long as Anglo-American forces retain their hold on North Africa, products that are needed badly by the Axis no longer will reach the French port of Marseille.

At Marseille Axis "armistice" commissions have been taking from 70 to 80 per cent of the freight of French merchant vessels. From January to August of 1942 alone, according to the British Ministry of Economic Warfare, the Axis received from North Africa 1,000,000 tons of phosphates, 250,000 tons of iron ore, 25,000 tons of manganese, 1,500 tons of skins, 1,600 tons of wool, 270,000 tons of wine, 2,500 tons of fish, 130,000 lambs, 12,000 tons of oil-fruits.

Phosphates Important

Among these North African exports, phosphates are of considerable importance for the German war economy. They are employed in the production of explosives and as fertilizers. Germany will have difficulty in replacing natural phosphates by the synthetic products of its chemical industry.

For French agriculture, interruption of shipments of North African fertilizers will have disastrous consequences.

[Ernest S. Pisko pointed out in an article in this newspaper on Nov. 23 that Nazi-dominated Europe produces only 40 per cent of the phosphates required for that area. Almost 50 per cent, or well over 1,000,000 tons yearly, were supplied from Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia. The remaining 10 to 15 per cent formerly came from the United States.]

On the other hand, Allied occupation of French North Africa will be of immeasurable benefit to the United Nations in supplying their expeditionary forces with needed food and raw material supplies.

[Government sources in Washington estimated that the ability to obtain agricultural products, including meat, from the occupied territory will reduce to a considerable extent the tonnage needed to supply Allied troops. It is believed especially that American and British troops will be able to obtain large quantities of fresh vegetables early in the season.]

Basic Foodstuffs

North African agriculture will produce sufficient basic foodstuffs to feed a population of 17,000,000 natives and French colonists and an Allied army of several hundred thousand as well. Algeria and Tunisia always exported large quantities of cereals, wine, and cattle, especially lambs, to France which today can be consumed by the Allied forces. However, Allied soldiers are not likely to be satisfied with the somewhat monotonous food of the North African native and important quantities of supplementary food will have to be imported from overseas, although the fact that the bulk of the needed food can be purchased on the spot, will free a great amount of vital shipping space for the Allies.

While sending various foodstuffs to Allied troops in North Africa, the United States will, at the same time, be able to ship numerous articles which have been lacking in North Africa. North African economy had been based on an exchange of North African raw materials and foodstuffs for manufactured articles from metropolitan France.

Although the Germans paid high prices for the products of North African soil, they failed to deliver industrial goods needed by the North Africans The food situation in North Africa was much better than in Europeean France, but stocks of clothing, shoes, and all other manufactured articles were almost completely exhausted.

North Africa not only is an important producer of agricultural goods, its soil contains various raw materials, the extraction of which has been organized only partly. Besides the largest phosphate output of the world (3.8 million tons yearly or 30 per cent of the World output), North African soil contains iron-ore pits which in 1938 produced almost 4,000,000 tons of iron ore. Small layers of manganese, lead and zinc have also been discovered, especially in French-Morocco.

Fuel Is Scarce

Yet North African industry has been developed only on a relatively small scale. Lack of fuel is the main reason for the industrial stagnation. Only 125,000 tons of coal are extracted in Moroccan coal fields. Several times it has been hinted that Moroccan soil also contained petroleum but repeated drilling undertaken by French oil companies have shown no important fields.

Recent information from North Africa, however, indicated that French heavy industry had built several industrial plants there during the last years. These factories should be able to treat North African raw materials and turn out manufactured articles. Research companies financed by German and French industrialists also had been set up recently. A factory in Algeria, for instance, had been transformed in order to manufacture parts for French armored cars. In collaboration with American industries, industrial production in North Africa might be developed although its extension probably will be limited by lack of fuel.

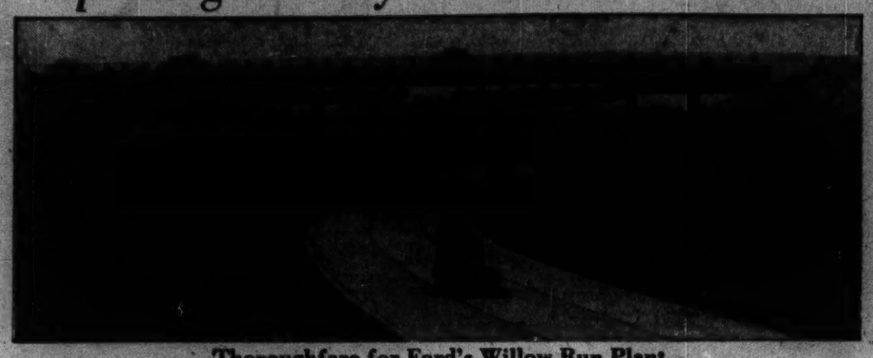
[Government sources in Washington described the Moroccan mines as fairly good producers and left the implication that they might be made to yield a larger output than heretofore.]

Meanwhile, Allied forces in North Africa will be able to use a network of excellent highways, a strategic railway connecting Morocco, with Tunisia, and several branch railways leading to the interior of the country. The branch leading to Colomb-Bechar in Southern Algeria was designated to become the starting point for the construction of the Trans-Saharian railway.

So far, Allied forces probably have occupied only coastal strongholds, but when their position in North Africa becomes stabilized, the occupation will extend to the south. Allied control of the most important communication-lines between North and Central Africa will contribute to eliminating the danger of a new Axis invasion of the so-called Dark Continent and will, at the same time, link the bulk of Africa, already in Allied hands, with the newly-conquered positions in Northwest Africa.

United States Government officials emphasize that the 14,500,000 natives and 1,750,000 Europeans provide sufficient manpower for Allied construction projects.

Speeding the Way for Flock of Bombers



Thoroughfare for Ford's Willow Run Plant

Three-level "underpass," part of the new system of highways serving the great new plant. Through traffic on US-112 uses middle level. Outgoing traffic from plant area uses upper level, while incoming traffic uses lower level.

400 Rabbis Unite In Plea to Halt Hitler's Pogroms

By the Overseas News Agency

JERUSALEM, Nov. 29. Delayed.—A Rabbinical assembly, unduplicated in nearly 2,000 years of Palestine history, called today upon Government and church powers of the world to take whatever effective measures were possible to halt Hitler's systematic efforts to exterminate the Jews in Europe.

More than 400 Rabbis, representing every sect in Judaism and including refugees from Europe, gathered in an ancient synagogue for a conclave unlike any held within the walls of the ancient city since the destruction of the second temple in 70 A. D.

Secret Statement on Darlan for Commons

LONDON, Dec. 1 (AP)—Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden told the House of Commons today that a statement concerning the position of Admiral Jean Darlan in the military and political situation in North Africa would be made soon in a secret session of the House.

Aneurin Bevan, outspoken Laborite critic of the Government, protested on the ground that debate on Admiral Darlan in a secret session would cause "great disquiet" and that many would think the Government "up to some trickery in this matter."

Hitler's Demand

NEW YORK, Dec. 1 (AP)—When Anglo-American forces landed in North Africa, Germany demanded that France declare war on the Allies and unite with the Axis, but the French Cabinet by the close vote of 8 to 6 refused, it was learned Nov. 30.

A French diplomat who was in the active service of the Vichy regime until the French fleet scuttled itself at Toulon, gave the Associated Press a first-hand account of a turbulent, bewildering, 48-hour Vichy Cabinet meeting where the German demand for war was rejected despite the urgings of Government Chief Pierre Laval while even then German hordes were swirling around the former unoccupied zone.

Previously, he said, German authorities had seemed reluctant to occupy the rest of France, lacking sufficient troops and fearing the reaction of the people. Orders to proceed, however, came from Hitler himself.

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New Navy Promised

VICHY, From French Broadcasts. Dec. 1 (AP)—Admiral Jean Marie Abrial, Secretary of the Navy and commander in chief of naval forces, told crews of the French fleet (scuttled at Toulon) today to remember "having worn the uniform which all must put away" and promised that a new navy would be created "soon."

General Doyen Held

ROME, From Italian Broadcasts. Dec. 1 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Paul Doyen, former military commander in Haute Savole Province and former head of the French delegation to the Armistice Commission at Weisbaden, Germany, has been arrested on a Vichy Government order at Annecy near the Swiss frontier, a Geneva dispatch said.

New Vichy Cabinet?

BERN, Switzerland, Dec. 1 (AP)—Pierre Laval, Chief of the Vichy French Government, is expected to reorganize his Cabinet after reaching an understanding with Marcel Déat and Jacques Doriot, pro-Nazi leaders, in the next few days, dispatches from France reported.

Where You Worka Clara? 'On the Long Island R. R.'

NEW YORK, Dec. 1 (AP)—The Long Island Railroad today had 28 women working as engine cleaners for the first time in the carrier's history. They work at the Morris Park yards near Jamaica, N. Y. They vary widely in age and experience, and one who has five children still manages to cook dinner and do her housework every night.

You've never heard of Art Hocking

...but he's worth listening to!

We reproduce below a letter addressed to his fellow-workers by Arthur Hocking, a factory employee of Carrier Corporation, in the hope that perhaps it will serve the public interest at a time when the wholehearted effort of every American is so vital to victory.

Syracuse, New York
November 21, 1942

TO MY FELLOW WORKERS
IN FACTORY AND OFFICE:

Seven weeks ago my only son was killed in the war. Most of you know this but you can't possibly know how Hardy's mother and I feel. That is, none of you except Walt Gardner who just lost his boy too.

Since Hardy's death I've been doing a lot of thinking. What I'm trying to figure out is why so many of us are taking things for granted and not doing all we can to help win the war.

Maybe it's because we keep hearing and talking about the war lasting for years. That sort of thinking might keep anyone from hurrying.

It could be that this long-pull stuff was why we lost almost half a million minutes of production time last month through absences and tardiness.

Anyway I'm fed up with all this talk about a 5 or 10 year war. There's no sense to it. We can win this war quick. We've got to. If we don't your boys will be killed like mine was.

So put those 5 and 10 year thoughts out of your head. Finish our refrigeration machines for the synthetic rubber program this month—not next. Keep our portable cold storage line going 24 hours a day—not 16 or 20.

Sure this means sacrifices. It's no fun to work the night shifts. It's not easy to put 10% of your pay into War Bonds. None of us go for gas and fuel and food rationing.

But these are nothing compared to losing someone you love. I know.

Please, please don't wait for the casualty lists to come rolling in. Throw yourselves into high—NOW.

Get going as though both the Huns and the Japs had to be licked in 1943. Maybe they will be if we really try.

I suggest a new slogan for Carrier. Here it is—

LET'S GET IT OVER QUICK!

I hope you won't think I'm preaching. I'm not. I'm praying.

Yours truly,
Arthur Hocking
Clock No. 2062

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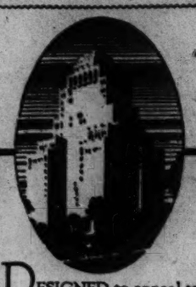

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Modified Bill On War Power Wins Approval

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1 (AP)—A House Ways and Means Subcommittee agreed unanimously today to place before the full Committee a new, modified war powers bill, granting President Roosevelt discretionary authority to suspend tariff laws and regulations.

The measure, as now drafted, differs in only one important feature from that previously sent to the full Committee, where action was delayed until the White House pressed for action this year.

The chief difference was the elimination, voted yesterday, of the authority requested by the President to suspend also immigration regulations and restrictions when he found such a step necessary to prosecution of the war.

The fear among some lawmakers that the tariff powers could be used to bring competing commodities into this country duty-free was disclosed by the release of testimony presented last week before an executive session of the full committee.

The transcript showed that Representative Frank Carlson (R) of Kansas pressed Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, War Shipping Administrator, and Oscar B. Ryder, Chairman of the United States Tariff Commission, on just how broadly the tariff section could be interpreted.

Mr. Carlson referred to the possibility that American ships carrying supplies abroad "might well bring back articles that are competitive with articles produced here."

"We cannot bring in anything that is not known as a strategic war material" under the powers requested by the President, Admiral Land replied.

"You could bring in loads of meat from South America, you could bring in meat from Argentina," said Mr. Carlson. "I am not saying you would, but you could; is that not true?"

"The possibilities exist," Admiral Land acknowledged, "but the actualities do not."

Later, Mr. Carlson told Mr. Ryder that "we in the Agriculture Section have battled for years and we are still concerned about the importation of competitive commodities, especially meats.

"I do not think it is unfair to say that this Administration has for years tried to bring in imports of beef from South America on a lower tariff, and I think they would be very happy if they could bring it in without any tariff."

Almost Everything in Winter Sports

Courtesy, Union Pacific Railroad

'Main Street' Outside a Snow-Country Inn

Enthusiasts in several lines of outdoor winter recreation pictured in front of Challenger Inn Village at Sun Valley, Idaho.

Ski Training Courses to Open at Sun Valley

By Leavitt F. Morris
Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Tourabouts

Three "learn-to-ski" weeks have been scheduled for Sun Valley during the month of January. The weeks, in units, will run from Jan. 3 to 9, 10 to 16, and 17 to 23. In announcing this program W. P. Rogers, General Manager of Sun Valley, said the idea this year is to adapt the ski-training courses into the nation's general program of keeping everyone fit.

Special rates will be offered to those enrolling in the ski classes. Under these special rates, skiers will be housed in the chalets, especially constructed to comfortably accommodate ski enthusiasts. Meals will be served at a special skiers' cafeteria.

Skiers visiting Sun Valley have unlimited use of four electric ski-lifts. Also included in the special rate offered during the "Learn-to-Ski" weeks are six skiing lessons of four hours each per day. These lessons, however, may be exchanged for skating lessons. Guests may also enjoy mid-winter plunges in Sun Valley's two outdoor warm water swimming pools, without extra charge.

This season's skiing staff is composed of experts who know the art of teaching technique. They make it easy for beginners to quickly grasp the fundamentals and for advanced skiers to benefit from an intensive six-day training.

Lake Placid Ready

Excellent train and bus service to Lake Placid this winter is assured. With two through trains daily from New York City that make connections with all points, and with added transportation service of three bus lines Lake Placid expects to enjoy a busy winter season. In preparation for an influx of "Victory Vacationists" Lake Placid will offer an excellent program of winter sports and recreation including such favorites as skiing, bobsledding, tobogganing, sleigh-riding, and carnivals. All hotels and guests houses will be open. Rates will be about the same as last year with accommodations available for every purse.

Banff Has Snow

Setting a new early-season opening record, Mount Norquay Ski Lodge opened early this month, inaugurating the 1942-43 ski season. Snow fell earlier than usual at Banff this year, the first fall coming on Nov. 4. For three days the fluffy whiteness piled up to a foot in depth, making skiing conditions ideal. Skiing activity is now spreading to the neighboring ski fields of Sunshine Lodge, some 15 miles from Banff. The ski chalets at Lake Louise and those at neighboring Mount Skoki and Mount Temple soon will open for the season.

Skiing in Quebec

The first big snowfall in the ski-lands of La Province de Quebec has already come down, with as much as 6½ inches in some parts of the Province, and some early local skiers already have been out on the hills to test their skill. The snowfall, which covered the St. Lawrence region from Montreal to Quebec City, the Laurentian Mountains and the Lac Beauport ski country, has melted in a few places but wintry skies assure skiers of a fresh fall shortly. Travel by rail is still easily available to La Province de Quebec, and the winter promises a successful skiing season.

New York Dinner

The Banff-Lake Louise area of the Canadian Rockies will feature the 33rd annual dinner of the New York section of the Alpine Club of Canada at the Hotel Shelton in New York on Saturday evening, Dec. 5. There will be a color-movie lecture on "Familiar Scenes About Banff and Lake Louise."

Censorship Investigation Projected by Senate Group

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1 (AP)—An investigation of the operation of wartime censorship was projected today by the Senate Judiciary Committee as a result of complaints made by Gov. Ernest Gruening of Alaska.

Chairman Frederick Van Nuys (D) of Indiana, announced the committee would call Byron Price, Director of the Office of Censorship, before it next week for an inquiry into the organization and methods used in the attempt to prevent military information from falling into enemy hands.

Senator Van Nuys told reporters Governor Gruening had complained in a closed committee session yesterday that the censorship office at Seattle, Wash., which checks communications with Alaska, was deleting material from private mail which had no connection with the war effort.

"Governor Gruening's protests were not so much against censorship itself but the way it was being applied," Senator Van Nuys said. He added that he and other committee members desired to "see how the whole censorship setup is working."

Senator George W. Norris (Ind.) of Nebraska, said the committee had been informed that the Seattle censorship staff often sent excerpts from the mail read there to persons on a list of 35 officials they felt might be interested.

"That violates all form of American principles,' Senator Norris asserted. "None of it is serious as yet, but it was not within the law. There is no more reason for censoring a letter from a person in Alaska to a person in one of the States than there is to censor a letter from Washington State to another State."

At the suggestion of Senator John A. Danaher (R) of Connecticut, the Senate yesterday recalled a bill it had passed last week authorizing the extension of censorship to communications between the United States and its territories and possessions, as well as communications between the territories and possessions themselves.

The law now authorizes censorship only on communications between the United States and foreign countries, Senator Van Nuys said, adding that the bill originally was proposed to cover operations the committee has since found already were under way in the case of Alaska.

Six Guilty of Treason Seek Status for Appeal

CHICAGO, Dec. 1 (AP)—Six persons convicted of treason petitioned the Federal Court to be declared paupers so that they might prosecute appeals.

Three of the prisoners, Hans Haupt, Walter Froehling and Otto Richard Wergen, have been condemned to capital punishment on charges of giving aid and comfort to Haupt's son, Herbert, one of the six Nazi saboteurs executed in Washington Aug. 8. Their wives were fined $10,000 each and sentenced to 25 years imprisonment.

Paul Warnholtz, attorney for the six, said they had no funds with which to carry their case to the United States Court of Appeals. If they were granted pauper status, he said, the Government would pay the costs of appeal.

Small Purchases Must Be Carried

By the Associated Press

Washington, Dec. 1

If you make a purchase weighing less than five pounds in Washington department stores, you'll have to carry it home.

Advertising the restriction today, the stores said it was necessitated by a manpower shortage.

An exception is made for unwieldy articles measuring more than 50 inches in length and girth combined.

Executives Praise Protest Of Rural Press to AP Suit

DECATUR, Ill., Dec. 1 (AP)—Scores of newspaper executives today indorsed the action of representatives of 1,000 smaller newspapers who joined the defense against a Government suit charging the Associated Press with monopoly.

Edward E. Lindsay, Editor of the Decatur Herald and Review and Chairman of a Committee formed by Associated Press members from smaller cities, reported that indorsements of the Committee's statement had been received from all sections of the nation and that "telegrams are still coming in." He stated:

"Response to the Committee's emphasis of the Government's monopoly suit as a threat to the principle of co-operative news gathering and, therefore, to the life of small newspapers has been prompt and sincere."

In the suit now pending in Federal Court, the Government contended the action of the Associated Press members in declining to grant a membership to the Chicago Sun had shown discriminatory monopolistic operations. The Chicago Tribune was among the members which opposed membership for the Sun.

The Committee issued a statement Monday disclaiming interest in the "controversy between two powerful Chicago morning newspapers," and adding:

"Whatever the merits of the Chicago controversy may be, the important issue to the rank and file of AP members is the preservation of an unbiased, factual news report that is the foundation of a free press in the United States. . . ."

The Government characterized the Associated Press News Report as "synonymous with the highest standards of accurate, nonpartisan and comprehensive news reporting," but maintained that AP news should be available to any and all newspapers without restrictions as to membership and other qualifications.

The Associated Press, a nonprofit, co-operation news-gathering organization, is owned and operated by the member newspapers. Newspapers are admitted to membership by a majority vote.

Voorhis Asks Unified Economic Command

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1 (AP)—Calling for the "defeat of confusion" in Washington, representative Jerry Voorhis (D) of California, told the House yesterday the whole structure of the war agencies must be simplified and policy-making authority concentrated.

He urged establishment of a "unified economic command" which he contended was necessary to co-ordinate all phases of the economic problem on the home front, including particularly production, distribution of materials, supply of manpower and price control."

An avenue of escape, Mr. Voorhis said, was offered by the Tolan plan for an Office of War Mobilization.

"The Washington habit of reduplication must be abolished," he warned. "We must stop sending out conflicting reports, as in the recent instance of gas rationing. And if we set goals, as we have in agriculture, we must have somebody in a policy-making position to see they are reached."

Radiocast Stations Cut Power One Decibel

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1 (AP)—A Federal Communication Commission order, directing radio broadcast stations to reduce their power by one decibel in order to conserve equipment, became effective at midnight Nov. 30.

FCC said the reduction in the field strength of the broadcasts would be so small that radio listeners would not know the difference. The sations will be able to cover the same territory as heretofore but the reception may not be as loud at distant points.

The power reduction order was issued two weeks ago in co-operation with the Board of War Communications.

Mexico-U. S. Railway Accord Boosts Both Nations' War Aid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Collaboration between the Mexican and United States Governments takes another seven-league stride with the new accord which calls for improvement of the Mexican National Railways with technical and financial aid from the United States to meet the added task of carrying quantities of strategic materials Mexico is sending to defense plants north of the Rio Grande.

Arranged through the Mexican Secretary of Foreign Relations, Dr. Ezequiel Padilla, and United States Ambassador to Mexico, George S. Messersmith, the plan calls for payment by the United States for such materials and equipment, repair work on locomotives and on roadways as a United States Railway Mission and the Mexican Government consider necessary. The United States technical commission, which is provided for, will work in an advisory capacity with the Mexican National Railway officials, and will also be supported by the Mexican Government.

The cost of the program has no fixed financial limits, but it is understood will entail no more than a quarter of a cent (American money) for each pound additional cost in the transportation of certain minerals and metals being moved to the United States. In any case the total cost will not approach the sum first tentatively proposed when the rehabilitation program began to be considered some months ago. The program does not include building of new lines, but only of improving existing lines of the national system to increase their efficiency and accelerate shipments.

Means Much to the U. S.

The rehabilitation is expected to make possible movement of 1,200,000 tons of minerals and metals alone to the United States in 1943, a quantity about double of that sent in 1941. These are only two important classes of defense materials Mexico is contributing to supply war needs of the United States. Hemp and other fibers, ribber, hard woods, medicinal barks are among other products of a long list of essential materials in accord with Resolution II of the Rio Conference, as Foreign Secretary Padilla points out in his note to the American Ambassador.

The agreement includes these six specific commitments by the United States to Mexico:

1. The rehabilitation of the Laredo - Monterrey - Saltillo and San Luis Potosi line to Mexico City; of the Torreon-Monterrey-Tampico-Cardenas and San Luis Potosi line; main line south from Córdoba and Puerto Mexico via Jesus Carranza and Ixtepec through Suchiate; and the line from Chihuahua to Torreon.

2. To pay the cost of all materials and equipment that the Government of Mexico shall agree with the United States Railway Commission to be necessary for the rehabilitation of the aforesaid lines and which must be obtained in the United States (unobtainable in Mexico).

3. To pay the cost of rails and fastenings produced in Mexico and agreed by the Mexican Government and the Commission to be necessary for the rehabilitation.

4. To furnish without cost to Mexico, the United States technicians needed.

5. To bear the cost of repair in the United States of such Mexican National Railways locomotives and other equipment as shall be mutually agreed upon must be sent to the United States for repair.

6. To bear costs of such additional Mexican workers as is agreed to be necessary to put into efficient condition the indicated lines. These expenditures will be those beyond what would be necessary for normal peacetime maintenance.

Mexican Materials

The Mexican Government on its part will furnish all materials the country is able to furnish, and promises to take "necessary mediums, from the point of view of organization and operation of the Nattional Railways to obtain the maximum efficiency. On this point they will receive with gratitude suggestions from the Railway Commission."

Probably in anticipation of the accord was the appointment, several weeks ago, of Magarito Ramirez as head of the National Railways, and of Franco as his assistant, both strong railway men who are expected to improve the operation of the lines.

The United States Railway Commission will be headed by O. M. Stevens, veteran railroad man who has recently been elected President and General Manager of the American Refrigerator Transit Company in the United States, from which he is on leave to aid in directing the Mexican rehabilitation program. The Commission at present consists of four members who have been working with Col. George S. Hill in making the original survey of the Mexican National Railways to determine minimum needs on which the present agreement is based. The Commission will be slightly enlarged, according to official sources.

Heavier Rails

It is estimated that during 1943 the program will call for a maximum of 2,000 tons of steel rail a month in relay work. All the rail will be made at the steel mill in Monterrey, with raw materials Mexican resources will supply, thus eliminating drains on vital United States war supplies. Relaying of rails will be considered necessary only to the extent required to carry the extra volume of freight. A certain amount of this work is already being done by the Mexican Government itself on the Mexico City-Laredo line in mountainous stretches where 80-lb rails are being replaced with 112-lb.

The biggest problem is considered by experts to be that of motive power. Mexico does not manufacture all the parts necessary for locomotives and the problem of locomotive repair alone is critical because of war priorities in the United States. Because of lack of repair parts 200 locomotives are out of commision at present.

Under the terms of the agreement a certain number of these, probably a maximum of 50 it is understood, will be sent to the United States for repair when facilities in our shops are assured. Also parts will be sent to the big Mexican shop at Aguascalientes and to the one at San Buis Potosi for finishing so that the remainder of the locomotives may be repaired within the country. For the repair work done in Mexico the United States will pay for the parts only, not for labor; for work done in the United States she will bear the full cost.

The Mexican Government has recently bought 29 used locomotives from the United States which are being repaired for delivery by the end of January. Mexico has had new locomotives on order in the United States for a year and a half and for this purpose has maintained a credit of $2,000,000. Because of priorities and scarcity of materials these were never built. This credit is now being applied to the purchase and repair of the 29 used locomotives.

With delivery of these engines and delivery of repair parts for work on some of the 200 broken locomotives here, the motive situation is expected to improve rapidly within the next few months.

Winter Care of Small Trees, Evergreens, Pools

After the perennial borders are cleaned and mulched and the garden is shipshape for winter, there still remains important work to be done before the snows come. The evergreens, for one thing, must have attention, especially those which have been planted within the last year or two. Drying out is one of the most common causes of loss among evergreens, whether newly set or older specimens. Therefore a thorough soaking before the ground freezes is definitely in order that the roots may be supplied with sufficient moisture to take them through the winter.

When the ground has frozen, mulch evergreens with a thick layer of strawy manure, so that the underground supply of moisture may be conserved; and be sure to extend the mulch beyond the spread of the branches. In the case of the broad-leaf evergreens —the rhododendrons, andromeda and mountain laurel—mulch with oak leaves, if possible, because of their acid content, piling them around the plants to a depth of ten inches or more. Do not remove in the spring but allow to remain permanently, renewing each fall to replace loss through disintegration.

Other Needed Protection

All evergreens need protection from strong winter winds and intense sun. A tent may be fashioned from heavy burlap or canvas to screen the exposed side. Stretch the fabric around stakes driven securely into the ground and see that the screen extends well above the top of the tree or shrub. Or you may use pine or other evergreen boughs for protective purposes, firming them deep in the soil around the trees and shrubs. One home gardener I know swathes all of her precious evergreens with sturdy pine boughs, binding them securely in place with stout rope. Very small broad leaf specimens will winter much better if completely boxed in with a burlap-covered frame.

Young fruit trees are subject to attack by rabbits and mice in their winter forages for food; and once a tree is girdled, it is destroyed, of course. That is one reason why it is so important not to place a mulch around such trees until after the ground has frozen solid, for otherwise mice may make their nests there. Be sure not to spread the mulch within six or eight inches of the trunk. The best protection against rodents is fine-meshed wire—window screening will do. Place it at least two inches below the surface of the ground; and it should extend up the trunk for at least two feet. To protect against sun scald, wrap burlap or tarred paper over the wire. As with evergreens, a thorough watering before the ground freezes is beneficial. For a mulch use coarse compost or strawy stable or barnyard manure, spading it in the spring. If manure is not available, use peat moss or leaves.

Against Sun Scald

Newly set deciduous trees—such as red maple, American beech, basswood or any smooth-bark tree —especially need protection from sun scald; for sun scald weakens a tree and renders it more susceptable to attack by borers. A burlap bandage is best for such protection, wound, military fashion, tightly around the trunk, so that the bark is entirely covered. Do not remove in the spring, but leave it on through the summer and another winter. By that time the tree will have become acclimated and will not need further protection. Another precaution should be taken in the case of newly set small trees, and that is to stake them firmly so that their roots may not be disturbed by the whipping of winter winds.

You will need to give attention to the garden pool, too, before winter weather sets in. Be sure that the water is entirely drained out, and leave the plug out, screening the drain, so that melting snows cannot fill the pool. If yours is one of those small pools of irregular shaps without a drain, siphon or bail every last drop of water from it, then fill with leaves. Over the top place a piece of heavy canvas or tarred roofing paper, held securely in place by rocks around the edges. Bear in mind always that concrete won't give the fraction of an inch and patching cracks is seldom a successful or permanent job. Thus it is better to be absolutely sure that no moisture can get into the pool during the winter.

If you have water lilies—unless you live in an extremely cold climate—they may safely be left in their boxes on the bottom of the pool, if covered over with a thick layer of leaves.

Ethel M. Eaton
(A Tuesday Feature)

First WAAC Unit Reaches London

LONDON, Dec. 1 (AP)—First members of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps have reached London to take over secretarial and administrative duties with the U. S. Army.

Army headquarters announced today that the five officers of the Corps who form the vanguard of women to be assigned to duty here were Mattie A. Pinette of Fort Kent, Maine; Ruth M. Briggs of Westerly, R. I.; Martha E. Rogers of Jackson, Miss.; Alene Drezmal of St. Paul, Minn.; and Louise Anderson of Denver, Colo.

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Germans Rushing Balkan Defenses

Nazis said to fear Allied offensive in Greece or Yugoslavia more than in France or Italy.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERN, Switzerland, Dec. 1—The Germans are deeply concerned over the progress the Anglo-American forces are making in North Africa and are taking frantic measures to defend themselves against an attempted Allied landing in the Balkans.

From what is known here, however, almost insuperable difficulties lie ahead of the Germans. Along the long, broken coasts of Dalmatia and Greece the Germans have encountered conditions vastly unlike those in Belgium, Holland, and France, where fortifications were constructed speedily and with relative ease.

Hurried attempts are being made to fortify the coastal cities of Split, Shibenik, Dubrovnik, Kotor, and the entire Croatian coast.

Bunkers are being built with forced labor by the native population. Troops and war matériel are being sent down via Zagreb by the Germans and overseas from Italy to Fiume by the Italians. The latter route is more favorable than the land route due to the ceaseless activity of the Partisans against the railways. Some reports say six Nazi divisions had been sent.

Stout Fighting by Partisans

The Germans and Italians reportedly are making a desperate attempt to clean up roughly 300,000 Partisans fighting in Yugoslavia as these represent the greatest threat to Axis defense measures in the event of an Allied landing. Partisans fighting in the mountains are said to have recently taken such important centers as Bihač and Shuin.

[The Associated Press quoted an informed Balkan source in Ankara as saying that German military authorities in Yugoslavia and Bulgaria have ordered a heavy military guard for all railroad bridges and tunnels.

A new wave of sabotage, inspired by the British and American Mediterranean successes, is expected in Yugoslavia and Bulgaria, this source declared.

Railroads in those two countries are heavily loaded with Axis troops and matériel trains. Reports received in Turkey in the last three weeks said that the Germans were hastily reinforcing their southeastern European defenses.]

Recent reports reaching Bern assert that troops have been rushed into the Balkans from the Russian front and Greece. In Greece the Germans are being replaced by Hungarian divisions. The Germans are making an even greater effort to send troops and matériel to the Bankans and Yugoslavia than to France, as they fear attack here more than they do in France or Italy.

[An Associated Press dispatch from Ankara said all men in Greece between the ages of 20 and 30 are being mobilized for forced labor, presumably to aid the Germans in constructing defenses.]

German and Italian troops in the coastal cities of Dalmatia and important cities in the interior are extremely vulnerable to air attacks and fear such attacks more than anything else.

In a number of cities a few old antiaircraft guns have been set up, but it seems obvious that Axis troops in this entire region do not have sufficient weapons to defend themselves from attack from the air.

Having destroyed the few planes in the possession of the Partisans the Axis troops had no reason to fear air attack, hence were unprepared for any big-scale air warfare in this region. Now, however, the proximity of Allied airfields in North Africa has made them keenly aware of their exposed positions.

Fiume with its torpedo factory, busy harbor, and railway station, used by the Axis constantly, is highly vulnerable to attack.

Fiume and Split serve Italian troops as military centers and jumping off places for fighting in the interior of Yugoslavia. German troops usually enter Yugoslavia via Zagreb, Brod and Sarajevo.

Between Brod and Bosnia there is a vital bridge being constantly used for troops movements. Sisak in Croatia is also an important military center for Germans in fighting against Partisans in Bosnia.

Drive in Western Bosnia

German determination to clean up the Partisans before a possible Anglo-American landing is opposed at present by a vigorous offensive being carried out by one of the largest single group of Partisans in the free region of Western Bosnia, 180 kilometers long from north to south, and 60 kilometers wide from east to west, with its southernmost point at Fojnica and Gor Vakuf, and its northernmost point about 40 kilometers south of Karlovac.

This offensive by the Partisans is directed against Western Croatia. It began with the capture of Bihač on Nov. 7. By Nov. 10 there was a front of 110 kilometers reaching from Sanski most through Bosnanska, Krupa, and Cazin to Slunj.

By Nov. 12 this front had been pushed 25 kilometers northward with Sanski Most as a hinge, and now it passes through Bosnanski Novi, Velika Kladusha to Slunj.

By its capture Slunj has now become the hinge of the Partisan offensive, and the eastern end of the front is being pushed northward from Sanski Most to Prijedor.

Fierce fighting is now in progress at Prijedor which is being defended by a strong force of German troops. The largest iron mines of Bosnia are in this region. The Germans have tanks and strong artillery.

This offensive which began on the day before the American-English landing in North Africa has received added impetus and elan from the success of the Allies in Africa, and is regarded by the fighting troops themselves and by the native population as a paver of the way for a future American-English invasion.

Whereas the Partisans in this region formerly fought as individual separate units they have been united by this offensive into a single army of considerable strength.

If the Germans do not develop strength enough to hold up this offensive it will be an important factor in the co-ordination of anti-Axis forces in this region when the Allies land.

Peasant Celebrations Held

The native population, of which 99 per cent is for the Allies, is considerably encouraged by the offensive of this Partisan army and of operations of the Americans and English in North Africa. The population showed its joy by peasant celebrations in countless unoccupied villages, hamlets, and on individual farms.

One of the outstanding difficulties facing the Germans is the chaotic state of transport throughout the Balkans, especially in Yugoslavia. Only a few main railways are able to run at all with a heavily armed car as an advance guard. Trains crawl slowly through the countryside fearing an explosion or attack every moment.

All railway stations burned down are now surrounded by bunkers manned with heavily armed Axis troops. The entire route of the main railways is lined with destroyed freight cars and locomotives, with their front wheels up in the air.

Royal Yugoslav Information Center

'Praise the Lord and Pass the Ammunition'

Coast City Warned Of Japanese Bombing

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 1 (AP)—San Franciscans were advised by Maj. Gen. Walter K. Wilson to be alert for "a bold attempt on the part of the Japanese to bomb the city."

"We should not be surprised but ready for any eventuality," the commandant of the Army's Northern California sector told the City's Civilian Wartime Council last night.

"The American people do not understand Jap psychology and do not realize the effort they will make to save face."

General Wilson represented the Army at a meeting where plans for evacuation of civilians during a possible bombing attack came up for discussion.

It developed that the city has no approved plan for civilian evacuation.

U. S. Navy Upset Tokyo Propaganda

By Selden Menefee
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The Japanese Government has announced a drastic shakeup in its information and propaganda system. The scope of the changes to be effected suggests an opening crack in the Japanese public's confidence in the invincibility of its armed forces and in its Government news sources, in the opinion of Federal Communications Commission analysts in Washington.

Under the reorganization, the Government's Board of Information, the information departments of the Army and Navy, and all newspapers and news agencies "will be consolidated and united . . . for the successful prosecution of thought warfare."

In addition, it was announced that all Japanese commentators, critics, scholars, researchers and editorial writers of news agencies will be herded into a "Public Opinion Patriotic Association" to be controlled by the reorganized Board of Information. Naval correspondents coming home from the South Pacific are being "mobilized," and preparations for tighter censorship have admittedly been "hurried."

The new policy apparently grew out of the confusion of the Japanese propagandists, who have found it increasingly difficult to explain the reappearance in the Solomons area, time after time, of United States Naval forces which have supposedly been "annihilated" by the Japanese on each previous occasion. Last week Tokyo Radio found it necessary to refer repeatedly to the "incomparable accuracy of Imperial Headquarters communiqués" in broadcasts to every part of the world.

In reporting the Solomons battle of Nov. 12-14, the Japanese Radio admitted for the first time that the United States Navy was on the offensive. Such unprecedented phrases as these appeared in eye-witness accounts:

"The enemy's superior fleet and convoy group continuously appeared. The enemy continuously sent more aircraft. . . . There were noble sacrifices on our part. Our brave battleship disappeared into the water. . . . Fresh enemy airplanes again began operation, persistently clinging to us, continually attacking us. . . . Huge enemy shells continuously visited our ships. Our damages were not slight. The enemy still has plenty of military supplies. . . ."

Discrepancies were noted in the number of ships reported sunk by various Japanese communiqués and radiocasts.

The FCC report was made available by the Office of War Information.

Winant Sees Results Of Red Cross Work

LONDON, Dec. 1 (AP)—Ambassador John G. Winant today toured a Red Cross distribution center, inspecting some of 6,000,000 articles, sent by the American Red Cross to the British.

The gifts are valued at $4,790,000. Mr. Winant also saw hundreds of cases of supplies for Russia from the British Red Cross.

Sicily: Bridge for Allies From Africa to Europe

Liberty-loving Sicilians seen ready to welcome United Nations troops in case of invasion.

LONDON, Dec. 1 (AP)—The Bizerte Airfield has been rendered almost unusable by heavy Allied aid bombardments and there are signs that the German Air Force is withdrawing from Tunisia to its bases on Sicily, Reuters reported today in a dispatch from Allied headquarters in North Africa.

By Robert G. Wertheimer
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In all the "what next" calculations, as the Allies batter their way toward Tunis, the isle of Sicily looms as the stepping stone to the continent.

In Sicily, United Nations troops would be certain to receive a warm welcome from the populace. Since the Napoleonic Wars the people of Sicily have regarded the Anglo-Saxon peoples with affection and respect. Moreover, the Fascist regime in Italy perhaps has made more enemies among the highly individualistic and liberty-loving Sicilians than anywhere else in Italian territory.

In spite of Fascist promises of reforms, absentee land owners continue to keep the people of Sicily on a basis of semi-serfdom, and the once-powerful secret society, the Mafia, is believed to be functioning in spite of ruthless suppression efforts by Mussolini. There can be no doubt that many Sicilians see in the Allied operations in North Africa the beginning of their liberation from the Fascist yoke.

Easier Task

The invasion of Sicily would in all probability be an easier military task than the seizure of Crete by the Germans. Crete was taken by air—albeit against poor ground defenses—while the British Navy controlled the seas. Thus, the enterprise was extremely costly to the Germans with losses from which their parachute battalions did not easily recover. The United Nations, however, should be able to attack Sicily with an advantage both in the air and at sea. But they would find it far more heavily defended than was Crete.

United Nations occupation of the narrow Italian Peninsula which stretches from Sicily toward the northwest like a funnel might be costly and unnecessary. After control of all the Mediterranean and the Adriatic are achieved through the establishment of a diagonal line from Tunis to Albania through Sicily, southern Italy, the Gulf of Taranto, and the Straits of Otranto Italy will have been bottled up, its Navy rendered useless, and direct Allied contact with the Chetniks of Yugoslavia secured.

The path of successful invasion of Europe may not lead through Italy. Most invasions, which used Sicily as steppingstones in the past, went from Italy into Africa but never in the opposite direction.

Alps Protect Germans

Even control of the rich northern Italian plain would be of little strategic value for the conquest of Germany behind the wall of the Alps. The arc of the Alps from Genoa to Trieste surrounding the Italian plain has created a natural barrier which protects the German-controlled territories behind this wall.

Once Italy is more or less cut off, a logical road to Germany could be through Yugoslavia, Hungary, and Austria. The Strait of Otranto separating Italy from Yugoslavia is only 50 miles across. With the support of Serbian and Slovenian guerrillas an invasion force could penetrate the Dalmatian coast until it reached the plains of Zagreb and the road of the old amber trade route which leads from the Adriatic Sea to Vienna, the Moravian Gate, and the Oder Valley to the Baltic Sea. This route strikes more favorably at the Nazis than in the narrow valleys of the Alps which would give so many natural advantages to the defender. There, in Eastern and Southeastern Europe, Germany would be deprived of the raw materials without which it cannot exist.

Sicily contains about one-tenth of the Italian population. There are 400,000 agricultural establishments which produce olive oil, wine, and subtropical fruits. The Italian mainland receives some wheat surplus from Sicily and most of Italy's fruit and wine exports come from there.

A problem, which deserves more concern, is to come to good terms with the real rulers of the island: the matrons. These venerable women usually command the actions of the men and an appeal to them as mothers would be more effective than most other weapons.

Sicily has had a greater share in Mediterranean culture than most other places. As the natural landbridge between Africa and Europe it has been the steppingstone from north to south and vice versa for about 3,000 years. It was founded as a Corinthian Colony in 734 B. C. by the Greeks. The Dorian settlement of Syracuse grew to be the "most beautiful and biggest of the Mediterranean cities." While Xerxes prepared his conquest of Greece, the Carthaginians attempted to seize Sicily but were defeated. After the Peloponnesian wars, the Romans came into possession of the island and held it from 241 B. C. until 826 A. D., the last 300 years under the rule of Constantinople.

Rome fought its Punic wars from the Sicilian base and was able to expand into Africa and destroy Carthage because of its control of Sicily. Caesar, Augustus, and others carried their conquests deep into Africa from Sicily. Prior to the conquest of Egypt, the island was the granary of Rome and supplied the food for the hungry masses of the world capital.

Before the Eastern Empire at Constantinople took control the Franks, Vandals, and Ostrogoths took temporary possession of the island. Constantinople was able to retain its control for 300 years because of its powerful fleet.

The Saracens came in 826 and under their rule the island prospered. In 950, the number of inhabitants was estimated at 3,000,000, half of whom were Mohammedans. Then came the Normans under Roger and Robert Guiscard and amalgamated a brilliant culture of Greek, Latin, and Arabic origins. The first modern state was built in Sicily under the Hohenstaufen at the end of the twelfth century. Conrad, the last scion of this Germanic imperial house had not much luck with the temper of the Sicilians. He was executed in 1268.

French Rulers Massacred

The subsequent French rulers of Anjou were not more successful and were massacred at the Sicilian Vesper in 1282. Spanish, and later Bourbon, rule dominated Sicily until its liberation by Garibaldi in 1860.

An interesting episode occurred during the Napoleonic Wars when Sicily was controlled by England while Napoleon's aide, Marshal Murat, was made King of Naples. Sicily remained free from Napoleon and favored the British to whom it owed prosperity. It even accepted a constitution on the British model in 1812 which, however, was abolished after the island was returned to the Bourbons as result of the peace settlement of the Vienna Congress.

Thus, the people of Sicily have no grudge against the British and will remember the historic role they had played during the Napoleonic Wars.

Wide World; Alinari, Florence

Eruptions Loom Again for Sicily

This time, however, it's the prospect of an invasion by the United Nations, not Mount Etna, shown above during a minor eruption in 1928, that is in prospect.

Air attack, less difficult than on Crete, forecast for capture of island in Mediterranean.

Armed Services Sign 90 Hamilton Students

CLINTON, N. Y., Dec. 1 (AP)—Ninety Hamilton College men—virtually one fourth of the entire student body—signed up yesterday as reservists in the armed services.

A joint recruiting board interviewed 139 students. The Army picked 56 potential officers, the Navy 29, and the Marine Corps five. Earlier in the year, 150 other Hamilton students enlisted as reservists.

Britons Intent on Better Postwar World

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 1—Reiteration that no peace can be made with Hitler, and that collaboration between nations with strength to enforce law is necessary to survival, is contained in a collection of peace-aims statements issued by the British Information Services here.

The declarations are set out in a 40-page booklet, "Britain Plans," containing key expressions by British Cabinet Ministers and other officials during the past year.

Issued as a sequel to "Peace Aims," which was brought out in 1941 by the British Library of Information, the new collection of British Government statements range from treaty declarations to excerpts from speeches by War Cabinet members and Ministry heads.

The statements firmly lay down the dictum that this is a people's war and that it is only by understanding among all the peoples of the world that the future can be secured. Internally, it is insisted that wartime social reforms shall not be lost, but extended.

Of particular significance are the statements of British Ministers on how the various economic, industrial, and social elements of the world can be developed to achieve these aims.

Quoting Sir Stafford Cripps on the need for a nation-wide, and indeed world-wide, outlook on the part of the individual, the booklet says:

"This new spirit must find practical expression in our international relations and in the economic and social field. . . . We must . . . begin to work out its its implications, coolly and scientifically, so that we may apply it in action when the time comes for reconstruction. . . ."

Firmness in obviating the "renewal of the curse" of war is expressed by Prime Minister Winston Churchill in an excerpt which states:

"Duty and prudence alike command first that the germ-centers of hatred and revenge should be constantly and vigilantly purged and treated in good time, and that an adequate organization should be set up to make sure the pestilence can be controlled at its earliest beginnings, before it spreads and rages throughout the entire earth. . . ."

Similarly, a statement by Arthur Greenwood, then Minister without Portfolio, declares:

"We must draw the teeth and cut the claws of the tiger—whether it be the German variety, or the little yellow one, or the tiger that is growing so like a poor little kitten in Rome. I believe the spirit of our people is such that . . . they will have in their hearts a stern sense of justice and very little sense of sentimentality. . . ."

Going beyond general war and peace aims, however, the booklet contains specific statements by appropriate Ministers on the replanning of industry and the land, future labor conditions, international trade, an international court, the Commonwealth and India.

The statements also embrace views on postwar relief to Europe and on the relations of Great Britain with other countries of the world. Filling in the outlines mapped by the Atlantic Charter, the statements re-emphasize the fact that that document represents far more than a pious hope of the British people.

30-Year Trusteeship For Reich Proposed

By the Canadian Press

Montreal, Dec. 1

Andie Michalopoulos, Minister of Information in the Greek Government in London, said here yesterday that after victory "there must be no buck-passing nor bickering, Germany must be crushed and her spirit broken." He said it was up to Great Britain and the United States to see that this policy was carried out.

He suggested that Germany be put under a trusteeship for 30 years "until another generation, schooled in democracy, has grown up. We must never let them come back to dominate the world. It will be an expensive proposition and a difficult one, but it must be done."

LONDON, Dec. 1 (AP)—The Labor Party presented the Government today with a plan of postwar reconstruction, including prolongation of the major wartime controls and restrictions until normal conditions are restored.

The Labor Party is part of the National Government and has the second lasgest representation in the House of Commons.

Its plan entailed the establishment of an international development board with a parallel finance board to assit in the development of stricken and under developed countries.

For Britain, it proposed a national development board and the finest educational system in the world.

Mr. Arthur Greenwood, an economist and the Labor Party's spokesman, outlined the reconstruction proposals and urged the Government also to give "early and sympathetic consideration" to the "bold and far reaching plan of social security for all" which the postwar planning commission of Sir William Beveridge will publish tomorrow.

Publication of the Beveridge report is awaited eagerly by British political and busisness leaders. Its controversial details had been kept so secret that some members of Pariment objected to its being given to the press last Friday for advance study.

Mr. Greenwood described what some observers regard as the Government's tendency to defer controversial issues on reconstruction until after the war.

"We cannot tolerate the prospect of a leaderless world at the end of the war, a world bleeding from its wounds without definite plans for its future," Mr. Greenwood asserted.

He declared it would be "the basest treachery" to repudiate wartime pledges of a better postwar World.

Independent Wins In Quebec Contest

OTTAWA, Dec. 1 (AP)—The Liberal administration of Prime Minister Mackenzie King lost one Quebec seat to an independent and held another one, while the co-operative Commonwealth Federation, a Socialist-type party, retained Winnipeg North-Center in three Federal by-elections yesterday.

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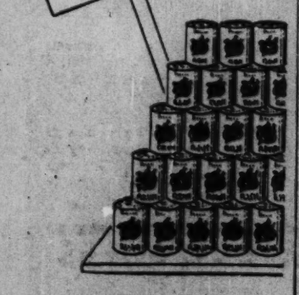

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Etchings Done in Peacetime By Mrs. Verner at Plymouth Find Wartime Use

By Bertram Robinson

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Charleston, S. C.

"Shimmering silver stone in the warm June sunshine." This was Plymouth, England, as Elizabeth O'Neill Verner saw it in 1930. "The Hoe and the tiny narrow streets running off from it, the skyline of pointed gables, and St. Andrew's tower topping all" were so lovely that this celebrated Charleston artist did not hurry through Plymouth as she had planned. Instead she stayed to draw.

It would have been hard to believe in the peaceful beauty of those summer days that, 12 years later, the sketches she was then making would serve as a guide in the restoration of the historic city following bombings. That, however, is the gratifying use to which Mrs. Verner's etchings are now being put.

Describing her work in Plymouth, in 1930, Mrs. Verner says that, unable to leave because of the charm of the city, she went down into the narrow streets with camp stool and pencil and sketch pad, and stationed herself where a bend in the street gave her a "natural."

Selects Locations Well

"As has happened on other occasions when I have selected a view by ear, so to speak, my random shot had been a good one. I had a fascinating audience which would have completely disrupted traffic in the narrow street had there been any. Every juvenile in the neighborhood was clamoring for a look. I could not understand one word they said except that they were being very polite and calling me 'Lydy.'

"I am immune to audiences, all artists have to be who settle down to a real job in public places. The first time I looked up was when I heard a gentleman remark in cultivated accents: 'You certainly have selected an historic spot for your drawing, madam, haven't you?' 'Have I really?' I inquired, much interested.

"'Why, yes, I thought that being an American you knew that the old stone dwelling in the center of your picture is the rear of the Mayflower House where the Pilgrims spent their last night before leaving for America.' 'No, I didn't know it,' I replied, delighted to find this was so.

"But had nothing ever happened in that lane, at any time, worth recording, I would have none-the-less delighted in the beauty before me: the smooth little cobbles paving the narrow street, the worn gray stone of the houses outlined with ancient green moss, the dull brown of the wood mullions in the windows, the shadows from pointed rooflines making patterns across the street on the opposite buildings, were so lovely.

"One morning I started out and found a beautiful skyline of Plymouth with St. Andrew's Church and a row of silver dream-houses taken from a page of fairy tales. I maneuvered to get these from a pier or dock, with boats in the foreground. Any artist would have rejoiced over that view. I don't know when I've had a better time in all my life than I had that whole long day drawing the skyline of the Plymouth that is no more.

"It was only on my walk home that I discovered to my amazement that again I had drawn the Mayflower House, this time from the front! Had some seer whispered in my ear that day that in ten years all this would be powder, this old town that is England, I would never have gone anywhere else but stayed right there and drawn all summer."

About eighteen months ago, Mrs. Verner gave the Charleston Evening Post permission to reproduce her Plymouth drawings. Ben Robinson, who wrote "Stars Over England," saw them and sent them to the Lady Mayoress. "Lady Astor is a dynamic person," says Mrs. Verner. "She never does things by halves, apparently. She wrote me a most enthusiastic letter about them and sent me Lord Astor's report on the reconstruction work which has gone on despite raids.

"Other letters followed and it seems now that I, too, must be an impulsive person, for I find that I have promised to help Lady Astor restore Plymouth! Of course, I have given my two sketches to the Museum at her request and am doing what I can at present to give her appeal for books publicity. 'We must start from scratch on books,' writes Lady Astor, 'as all our libraries have been destroyed.'"

Writes About Charleston

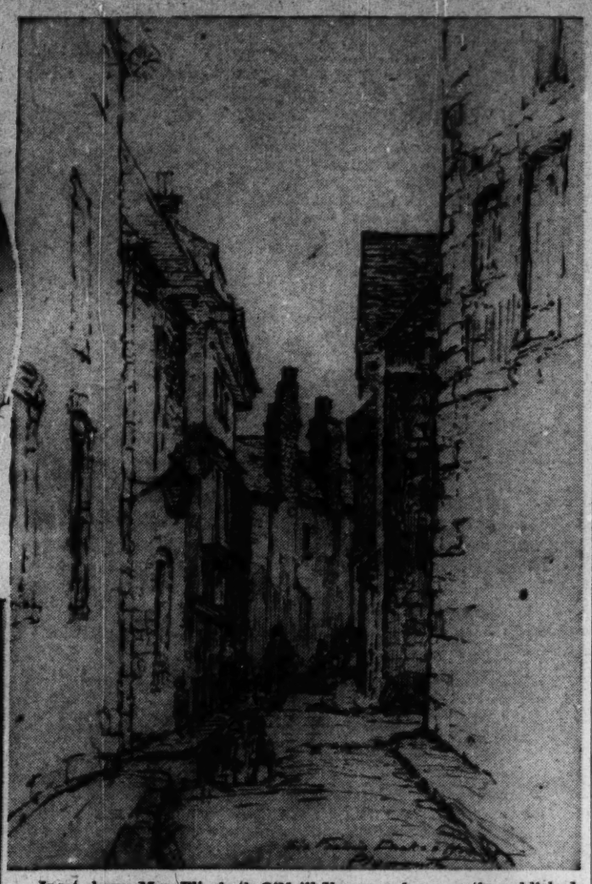
Mrs. Verner's most recent accomplishment has been the publication of two volumes about Charleston, "Prints and Impressions," a book of her etchings of her native city, and "Mellowed by Time," an intimate narration in which she captures the illusive charm of the old town as only one who knows it thoroughly could do.

Mrs. Verner spends her winters in Charleston and her summers on a charming knoll on the French Broad river near Brevard, N. C.

"I work because I love my work, just as I drew Plymouth for the sheer joy of doing it. I never take an order to do anything, and so am free to do what appeals to me.'"

This gifted etcher has traveled extensively and always sketches on her trips. Some years ago she made eighteen drawings of New York City which were purchased to be reproduced and sold as post cards at Rockefeller Center.

She also has drawn numerous villages in Holland, France, Germany and England. In 1937, Mrs Verner made a representative portfolio of etchings in Japan. The outbreak of hostilities prevented her etching in China, as she had planned to.



Inset shows Mrs. Elizabeth O'Neill Verner, who recently published a book of etchings of Charleston, S. C., where she spends her winters. At extreme left is one of the etchings from this book, entitled "Gates of Charleston Free Library." The other two etchings reproduced here are those Mrs. Verner made in 1930 of Plymouth, England, and which now are proving useful as guides in the restoration of that city.

Name Would Fit 'Navy Mother' Title

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

The task of finding the Typical Navy Mother has not been an easy one. But for a moment the other day members of the Chicago Navy Mothers Club, taking part in the nation-wide search, thought they had reached their goal.

The Mothers were busily sorting the mail nominations from all sections of the country at the club headquarters here. The phone tinkled. One of the Mothers reached for the instrument, thinking probably: "Someone wants to know whether there are five or ten rows of heavy ribbing on a sweater."

It was a long-distance call, however. When it was finally put through, a woman's voice on the other end said:

"This is Mrs. Navy. I want to speak to the one in charge of the search for the Typical Navy Mother."

The one who had answered thought at first it was a practical joker. The voice at the other end soon convinced them though that it really was Mrs. Navy, spelled "Nave."

Mrs. Nave or Navy, would certainly have made a fine Typical Navy Mother, with such a name, but it turned out that she had neither a son nor a daughter in the Navy, so was not eligible.

The Navy Mothers Club still thinks, though, that there should be some special recognition for Mrs. Nave. The award to the Typical Mother finally chosen will be a trip to the Great Lakes Naval Training Station.

Everyday Scenes Offer Ideas in Use of Color

This is the fifth of a series of six "Why Sew?" articles appearing each week on this page.

By Evelina Jackson-Von Ladau

Director of the Jackson-Von Ladau School of Fashion

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

You can only use color when you learn to see it, and if you really look for it, it can be seen everywhere. It is not limited to the lovely paintings in the museum, the exquisite vases and textiles, but is here, right where you are!

Perhaps it is a dull, rainy day, but look! See the street cleaner in his bright yellow raincoat and his cart of grass, green except where it has worn through to the former coat of faded blue. Notice how the vermilion awning of the little shop across the way has come into the picture. Add the cool gray of the building. Thus, with eyes to see, you behold a beautiful color composition.

A designer was looking for a fresh point of view from which to plan a winter coat. Driving through the country on a sleety fall day when all but the oak leaves had fallen, she studied the scene before her. Those oak leaves were a rich coppery brown, the sky showed a few patches of turquoise, and between the leaves and the sky, the falling snow created a transition from brown to gray-brown, to gray, then moved on, becoming bluer, then blue. There was the color scheme for her costume. A light gray-blue wool coat lined with pearl gray satin, a muff and hat of coppery brown fur, mouton lamb perhaps, and a turquoise-blue rabbit's hair dress.

Moss Gives Inspiration

A weaver of hand-loomed woolens was showing one of her new pieces. You could almost smell the pine woods as you looked at it. The deep blue-black greens were blended with lighter, frostier ones, and here and there was a little tiny speck of scarlet just like those infinitesimal buds found in silver moss at the base of evergreens. When asked the source of her inspiration she replied, "I was reading one day in the woods near my home and on looking down I happened to notice—" There was the answer.

When in doubt about a color scheme, think back and find a counterpart in nature. Your own garden is an encyclopedia of color for you to use and study. Notice the brilliant shiny green leaves of the soft, creamy white flower, the gray-green leaves of the yellow one.

Stop wondering about what "they," those intangible "theys," are wearing or what "new color" (there is no such thing) is being favored. Every color there is has existed since time began and is going to be "good" this season. Incidentally, the Government has specifically asked us not to make a run on any one color, thus creating a dye shortage. Be less concerned about theory, worn-out color bromides and prohibitions. Think more about teaching yourself to observe color.

See Color Values

As you do this you will begin to notice subtle variations. Red is no longer just red, but cool and lavendery or warm and glowing, light and soft or deep and rich, bright and vibrating or muted and dusty.

You will notice that blue objects recede, hence appear smaller, while red seems to come toward you. Yellow, due to its luminosity, appears to increase its bulk by reflection and grow larger. These visual effects become less apparent as the hues lose their purity by being mixed with others. Thus you can conclude that blues are best suited to the heavier figure, and that red is best used in the less brilliant tones. Strong yellow should be used in small areas only, for you will notice that a small spot of brilliant color is equal to a large area of a more neutral tone.

Specific hues do not always appear the same. A blue skirt worn with a green blouse takes on a purple cast, but when worn with a purple blouse it appears greenish. Thus the lie is put to the idea that color in a costume becomes monotonous. See how effects can be made by varying the arrangement of values (lights and darks). A dahlia red jacket and a plum colored skirt cuts the figure in half, hence is only for a tall and slender person; but a deep cranberry red jacket with the same plum skirt flatteringly remains an unbroken vertical.

Finally one day you will become texture conscious, and observe the tremendous effect that texture has on color. Most readily seen is the fact that a shiny surface always appears more brilliant than a dull one. Therefore if a color is unbecoming in one material, try it in another.

Wear What Suits You

Color in personal appearance is a matter of addition and substraction. If you are endowed with a full quota of hue and value contrast by having golden hair and blue eyes, or red hair and green eyes, or dark blue-black hair, dark eyes and a fair skin you need not add to it. You can wear lovely mellow neutrals and subtle subdued hues with little or no value contrast. If, however, you have ash blonde hair with gray eyes, or sandy brown hair with hazel eyes, or salt and pepper hair, you will want to increase your coloring by using strong hues and value contrasts. Among these would be; navy and white, turquoise and bottle green, eggplant and coral. In general avoid neutrals unless strongly accented. Vivid hues in large areas will be overpowering so save them for pipings and other small areas.

Really look at yourself fairly and squarely. Take stock of your assets instead of wailing about liabilities. Emphasize your good features by color repetition and let liabilities sink into obscurity.

Decide upon your best color feature and do everything you can to play it up and coax it into the front line. With lovely white hair wear silver jewelry and pearl gray accents. With golden brown hair wear small copper accents and matching accessories.

Use Your Assets

If you are proud of your white teeth; pearl earrings, a white dot in a print or other white accents will enhance their beauty. There was once a young lady who always wore a terra cotta handkerchief to complement her red hair. She never lost the red hankies because everyone knew to whom they belonged. And there was the person who had an apparently insurmountable problem. Two large silvery wings or streaks suddenly appeared at her temples. Instead of being discouraged she played up this value contrast by wearing silvery gray-blue here and there in her costume. The result was a new color point of view, and a most distinguished appearance.

This approach to your color problems is logical. You emphasize beauty that is individual rather than stereotyped, and people instinctively offer you the compliment, "That looks like you." Your clothes become subordinate and you adapt fashion to your own purpose rather than let fashion dominate you. You interpret fashion instead of slavishly copying; you are an individual not a window mannequin. Shed that world-weary black, only the very young can afford to wear it. Give color a chance to show you a revitalized self and you can add a bit more loveliness to the scene.

'Dry' Winds Blow O'er U. S., 'Wets' Concerned

By the Associated Press

Washington

Evidence accumulates which may indicate a trend toward a drier America at war—partly the result of organized effort by the nation's temperance elements, partly natural evolution in a country engaged in global war.

Though Senator Josh Lee's determined fight to make prohibition in and around military establishments a condition for drafting young men of 18 and 19 was unsuccessful, the fight turned the spotlight once more on the unrelenting campaign of the nation's "drys" to achieve—if not complete prohibition again at least increased control of the liquor traffic.

Somewhere across this nation of free and outspoken people, dry winds are always blowing. As our national feelings rise in the tempo of war, these winds come from many and sometimes unexpected quarters. Most important is the recent order of the War Production Board diverting the entire output of the country's distilleries into industrial alcohol.

Despite indications that WPB might permit distilleries to revert to liquor production for two months each year, the order nevertheless shows that the Government won't let liquor stand in the way of the war effort.

In announcing the step, WPB was careful to declare it was not interested in helping to establish nation-wide prohibition.

But immediately afterward, the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union urged that all present stocks of whisky be redistilled into industrial alcohol, and demanded nation-wide prohibition "as a necessary war measure."

Virginia in Forward Step

Straws in the wind:

The State of Virginia recently imposed an 11 p. m. curfew on sales of wine and beer for on-premise consumption. State officials said it was directed toward areas where the population is swollen by war workers and servicemen. Its' illegal to sell hard liquor by the drink, or to drink it in public in Virginia.

In northern Ireland, after consulting Army authoriites, liquor retailers recently banned the sale of bottled spirits and wine to members of the United States and British armed forces.

In Kentucky, leading distilling State in the union, 67 out of 120 counties now are bone dry as the result of local option elections.

Indeed, these local option elecvide for them, have recorded steady progress for the drys during the last two years. They won 161 such elections, against 42 carried by the wets.

Pressure on Congress to enact the Lee proposal was indicated by the early admission of opposing Congressmen that if put to a record vote the amendment might well have carried.

It was only after a stiff fight that a roll call in the Senate, 49 to 25, assigned the amendment to committee consideration as a separate bill.

Almost every day in recent months some kind of petition has been filed in Congress asking that Senate bill 860 and House bill 4,000 (both in effect the same as the Lee amendment and buried in committees for many months) be exhumed for debate.

But whether all this means that a real back-to-prohibition movement is under way is a subject of disagreement between the wets and the drys.

The drys are modest in their claims to progress, and some of them in off-the-record statements make it plain they believe it would be a tactical blunder to try bringing back nation-wide prohibition at this time. If the support of this group for the Lee amendment was not spectacular, it may have been because the wets immediately branded it as an entering wedge to bring back prohibition for everyone.

Held Matter of Education

These drys do not speak, of course, for such groups as the Prohibition Party and the W. C. T. U., which consistently talk complete prohibition.

At the other end of the dry side is that attitude, expressed in a report of the Federal Council of Churches: "Social legislation is not a substitute for social education."

Mrs. Roosevelt, in a recent press conference, may have been thinking along the same line when she remarked, while discussing the temperance question for young people, that most of them would rather have an ice cream soda if it's easier to get. She was advocating better recreational facilities, properly organized and conducted.

However, the drys, in addition to having supported the Lee Amendment and similar measures bearing on control of liquor where United States armed forces are concerned, approach the broader national question in this way: the country is at war, and restrictions on the liquor traffic will and should increase as needed.

This is just what worries the wets. They say probably 90 per cent of the present dry arguments are presented against the background of the war, if not actually tied in with the war effort itself.

They contended that if the Lee amendment or any other measure designed to enforce prohibition for armed personnel should be adopted, the next step logically would be to extend it to industrial areas to safeguard war production, and after that to the whole country to protect the total war effort.

Whereas the drys show little excitement about the possibility of national prohibition returning, the wets profess much concern.

Anti-prohibitionists say that the country, quite properly, is getting used to sacrificing anything so long as it is convinced such sacrifice is necessary to the war effort. What worries the wets is that the country might be sold on the idea that giving up liquor on a nation-wide prohibition basis is necessary to carrying on the war successfully.

Split Would Please Hitler

They also contend it would please Hitler to see the country split over some such domestic issue.

Statements of government officials show that prohibition, even as a measure affecting only armed personnel, is not a welcome issue to them at this time. Administration supporters in the Senate complained that inclusion of the Lee amendment would have further delayed passage of the lowered draft measure.

Speaking earlier on the similar Sheppard bill, Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson said the War Department has "its own and more effective methods of attaining temperance and of dealing with those who, through intemperance, bring discredit upon the service."

He has also declared that "temperance cannot be obtained by prohibition applied to military personnel any more than it can be obtained by prohibition applied to the nation at large."

In this connection it is pointed out that the sale of liquor on military posts is banned, only beer and wine being available.

Senator Lee in defense of his proposal declared that "a training camp is a school teaching the most serious business in the world. Liquor is not allowed to be sold in or near the schools these boys would be attending if not needed in the war effort."

An opposition argument was expressed by Senator Robert M. La Follette of Wisconsin: "If we consider these boys of 18 or 19 old enough for military service, we've got to treat them as if they are old enough to use some discretion and judgment."

Secretary Stimson said, the War Department is "firmly convinced that such legislation would not be in the interest of temperance in respect to the armed forces but would be used as a stepping stone to nation-wide prohibition, a method once tried and later repealed by a majority vote of the electorate of the nation."

To prohibit the present controlled sales of 3.2 per cent beer on military reservations, Mr. Stimson said later, would mean that "those who desire such beverages will inevitably resort to the speakeasy and bootlegger outside the military reservation."

But the dry winds blow, and prophets are not lacking who whisper that the United States may once again, possibly within a year, place liquor outside the law.

Fall Vegetables in a New Garb

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A delightful autumn visit to a little town high in the New England hills brought me, along with other pleasures, new gustatory experiences. As is usual in such towns, all the women were "born cooks," and my hostess was no exception. For instance, she had ways with the late fall vegetables—ways that I had not encountered before—and the blending of flavors in each case was so delicious that I lost no time in begging the recipes. And here they are:

Cauliflower Casserole

2 cups cooked cauliflower (not too well done)
1 cup tuna fish, broken in pieces
1½ cups medium white sauce
Rolled cracker crumbs
Grated cheese

Toss lightly together the cauliflower and tuna fish and blend with the white sauce. Place in a buttered casserole, cover with the crumbs, sprinkle the top with grated cheese and bake in a moderate oven (350°) until golden brown.

Medium White Sauce (1½ cups)

3 tablespoons butter
2¼ tablespoons flour
1½ cups hot milk
⅜ teaspoon salt
⅛ teaspoon paprika or pepper

Melt the butter over low heat, add and blend in the flour. When smooth, stir in slowly the hot milk. Add seasonings and continue to cook and stir until it is smooth and boiling.

Beets With Orange Sauce

4 medium-sized beets
1 tablespoon butter
1½ tablespoons flour
⅓ cup hot water
⅛ teaspoon salt
⅛ teaspoon paprika
½ tablespoon brown sugar
½ cup orange juice
½ teaspoon lemon juice
¼ teaspoon grated orange rind

Remove roots and scrub the beets thoroughly with a vegetable brush. Rub with butter, place on a wire rack in a pan and bake in a moderate oven (350°) until tender. Slice or cut into dice and cover with sauce made as follows: Melt the butter in a sauce pan, add the flour and stir until smooth. Add hot water gradually and continue to stir until blended. Add seasonings and sugar and allow to come to a boil, stirring constantly. Just as it is removed from the fire, add the fruit juices and grated rind. Pour while hot over the beets.

Scalloped Parsnips

6 large parsnips
1 can pineapple slices, cut in pieces
Pineapple juice
Butter

Wash, pare, cut in cubes and partly cook the parsnips. Place in a buttered baking dish alternate layers of parsnip and pineapple. Pour the pineapple juice left in the can over the parsnips and pineapple, dot with bits of butter and bake in a moderate oven (350°) 20 minutes.

If more sweetness is desired a syrup should be made of the pineapple juice (add water to make one cup if there is less), cooked to the boiling point with ½ cup of sugar and then poured over the parsnips and pineapple and baked.

Ethel M. Eaton

Let Little Tots Make Bells

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Question: Have you any suggestions for keeping the little folks in the family occupied in that period between the closing of school for the Christmas holidays and the actual day itself? The older children busy themselves with shopping for their Christmas list, addressing cards, wrapping gifts. But the small people, though just as eager and happy about the Yuletide season, can take part in so few of the Christmas doings, by reason of their limited abilities. Is there a solution to this problem?

Answer: "Christmas bells" is a merry and successful one. Boys and girls alike, from the toddler to the 12-year-old, enjoy making the Christmas bells, stringing them on colored thread, and finally hanging them as garlands, in doorways and windows.

First, you make a semicircle of cardboard to use as a pattern. A semicircle with a two-inch radius is about the right size. Next, place your pattern on some fancy Christmas wrapping paper, and draw around it. Cut on the lines. Crease lightly through the center. Then lap one straight edge over the other, make it secure with a drop of mucilage, and you have a decorative Christmas bell!

When the youngsters have made literally dozens of these bells, thread a long piece of silver twine through a large needle, and let them string the bells, by running the needle through the tip of each bell.

This business of making Christmas bells brings endless delight to all children, regardless of age. Its fascination lies in the varied colors, patterns, and types of paper that may be utilized. Christmas wrappings left from a previous season are just the thing to use. The envelopes of the larger Christmas cards often have a tissue lining, which is of sufficient size to make one or two bells.—D. C. D.

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Youth in Britain From 26 Nations Discuss War and Peace Aims

By Melita Spraggs
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

Young people of Britain, though going full steam ahead in working to win the war against Fascism, are devoting off-duty time more and more to thinking and discussing what kind of world they want when the conflict is over. Since this country has become the refuge for young people of many nations, youth gatherings inevitably take on international character. The recent visit of Junior-Lieut. Ludmilla Pavlichenko, heroine of the Soviet Republic, with a deputation of Soviet youth, has galvanized British youth to still greater effort, through a feeling of comradeship and unity with Soviet youth who are making such tremendous sacrifices.

More than 5,000 young people, from 26 nations, recently attended International Youth demonstrations in London. They heard relayed direct from New York over loudspeakers a declaration, which had been acclaimed with similar demonstrations in Moscow, Chungking and New York. This confirmed solidarity and greater effort toward victory, and promised the building of a new world where youth can grow up fearless, strong, and happy.

Sir Stafford Cripps, Mr. Winant, U. S. Ambassador; Mr. Maisky, Soviet Ambassador; President Beneš of Czechoslovakia and Mr. W. C. Tsien of the Chinese Embassy, were among the guests at these conferences.

"We can hardly hold up the present state of the world as one which we can recommend to you as a model for the future," Sir Stafford Cripps told the young people. "On the other hand you must remember that the ordinary people of my generation had, on the whole, fewer opportunities than you have today."

Youth today, he said, had the ideas, the inventiveness, the faith and the enthusiasm which could drive them along the road of progress.

"Be bold and adventurous," he exhorted. "Seek no material gains, but devote yourselves to those great and glorious ideals upon which alone true happiness of mankind can be built."

"From such persons as Mr. Winant," Sir Stafford continued, "you can learn something that only experience can teach—a synthesis of the energy and idealism of youth with the experience of the more mature, that will provide the finest possible directive for the progress of the world."

Mr. Winant said he wished that his generation, in uniform 20 years ago, could have met in council and discussed their problems. "I believe meetings in open forum contribute much to mutual understanding," he declared.

Speaking of the four freedoms, Mr. Winant said that civil liberty without economic security cannot make men free. The youth of today is faced with the problem of combining liberty with security.

President Beneš of Czechoslovakia urged that the young people see to it that "the old and now-ruling generation" do not make a half-job of the peace. "Force us to go on to the bitter end," he said, "consistently and mercilessly; do impress upon us that we must win not only victory but the peace as well."

"Only in this case," he said, "will the future and a dignified life really belong to you."

Prolonged and hearty cheers greeted Mr. Maisky's address telling of the part played by Soviet youth at Stalingrad, Moscow and Leningrad.

"It is youth who are now fighting on the battlefields of the world," Mr. Maisky said. "The great bulk of the armed forces raised by the United Nations is drawn from the ranks of youth. The great bulk of the workers who are producing the war equipment is equally drawn from the ranks of youth. Youth bears the main burden of this war. Youth must see to it that never again will such a catastrophe overwhelm mankind."

The fight of Chinese youth against Japanese aggression, as described in a message from Mr. Wellington Koo specially sent from Chungking and read by Mr. W. C. Tsien, was also greeted with sincere applause.

The conference formed itself into commissions which discussed in detail the problems of youth both during and after the war. The chief points made in a report of their conclusions were: recognition that women, by the great efforts they are making in the war effort, are in the forefront of the fight (Forces commission); youth shall make a stand for a free democratic educational system and for the use of learning and natural science for the benefit of mankind (Student commission); youth shall intensify effort to back up the offensive action now developing (War Production commission); there must be a removal of Fascism as a state of mind (Education commission); and first place shall be given to the interest and happiness of the individual (Faith commission.)

Microfilm Laboratory at Brown

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Providence, R. I.

With over a million exposures to its credit, and with a widespread reputation for excellent microfilming, the Brown University Photographic Laboratory has become an essential part of the educational system at Brown.

Only three years ago the Rockefeller Foundation gave funds to found the abstract journal, "Mathematical Reviews." Subscribers to the new publication were to be able to obtain either on microfilm or as a photoprint the complete text of any article of which an abstract had been printed. As an adjunct of the "Reviews" the Photographic Laboratory was established, and given the first floor of a small two-story building just off the campus, while the second floor was reserved for the editorial offices of the "Reviews."

With that impetus the Laboratory expanded so rapidly in scope that it now produces everything from photostencils to colored lantern slides; it records paintings for the art department, rock formations for the geology department, scores for the music department, compositions and old manuscripts for the English department, and is branching out into other useful fields.

About two days a week are devoted to the making of microfilm negatives of the articles which pass the editors of the "Mathematical Reviews." The Rockefeller Foundation has provided a fund which pays for the filming of more than 250,000 pages a year. Another mathematical project, expansion of the Brown Mathematical Library, also keeps the Laboratory busy. Over half a million negatives have been made, each negative containing a two-page spread, so the Laboratory has added well over a million pages to the Library.

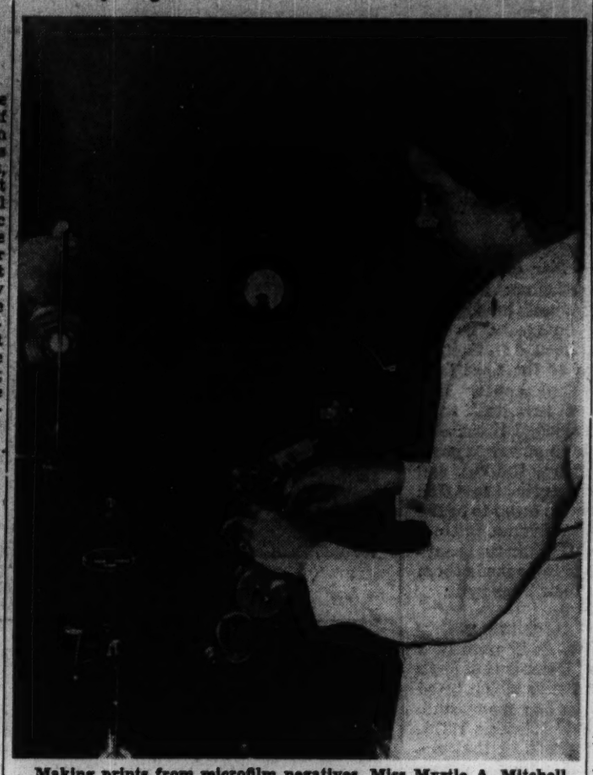
In the non-mathematical field, the microfilming of books of South American history and Hispanic culture is an important activity. Up to the present over 100 reels of film processed in South America, and containing about 1,500 items, have been photographed.

Heading the Laboratory organization is Dr. Edward C. Roosen-Runge, former instructor in the biology department of the University of Heidelberg. "It was the usual story," he commented on his experience under the Nazi regime. "I didn't like Hitler, so I came here." He arrived in the United States in 1937 with an M.D. degree and an absorbing interest in photomicrography, photography through a microscope. When the Photographic Laboratory was founded, in 1939, the University heads decided upon Dr. Roosen-Runge, then an Honorary Research Fellow in the biology department, as the man to take charge of the new organization. He had made several well-received motion pictures through the small end of the microscope on such subjects as the life-cycle of the zebra fish and the circulatory system. The difference between photomicrography and microphotography did not disturb the University's Administration, and, judging from the amazing output and compact efficiency of the Laboratory, it did not disturb Dr. Roosen-Runge either.

Thousands of dollars' worth of equipment has been fitted into the three rooms of the Laboratory proper. The microphotographing camera alone cost $3,250. It reduces from 12 to 30 diameters, focuses automatically, and has a book-holder with an automatic page-turning attachment.

All three rooms are carefully air-conditioned, controlled at 68 degrees summer and winter, with 50 per cent relative humidity. By this means the air is kept dust-free, which, according to Dr. Roosen-Runge, "is of great importance because of the smallness of the printed matter on the film. One dust particle on the film or one scratch caused by dust may obscure a whole word completely." Apart from the comfort of the operators, the temperature control assures "even results in processing." The humidity control "serves to keep a perfect storage condition for the film."

The enlarging and camera rooms have walls of blue-green, a color selected as restful for the operators' eyes. Lightproof shades make it possible to darken the Laboratory completely almost immediately. The three rooms are connected by a lightproof trap, a buzzer warning the operators in the rooms whenever a door to the trap is opened.



Making prints from microfilm negatives. Miss Myrtle A. Mitchell, Secretary of the Brown University Photographic Laboratory, operates the Depue continuous printer, which prints about 200 feet of 35mm. film in one minute.

College Women After the War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Oakland, Calif.

The important role which women will play not only in the war effort in the months to come but in the postwar period was stressed by Dr. Baldwin M. Woods, Chief of the Extension Division and Professor of Engineering of the University of California, in his address to the students of Mills College at their tenth annual Vocational Information conference.

"It will be helpful," he said, "for many of you young women whose future husbands' educations have been interrupted by military service to keep on working after you are married, to give the men a chance to complete their studies."

Dr. Wood estimated that one third of the women now working are married.

War service is not necessarily performed, he pointed out, by dashing into mechanical work in shipyards or airplane factories. One of the greatest contributions college women could make at the present time is to continue their college work and fit themselves for administrative posts since women who can direct others will be in increasing demand. He said, however, that the rising need for woman power would necessitate college women carrying at least one wartime job along with their studies.

Dr. Wood pointed out that there will be a need for millions of women "to create public attitude toward increasing rationing and other wartime adjustments with the finesse that college women put into getting their heavy dates."

He warned that there is a need to protect the democratic processes of government even while, during wartime, the tendency runs toward greater centralization of power. "We must strive to make as good a job of government as we have of industry in America. Above all, we must be practical, but we must remember that there are values in life of equal importance with the practical side. We want a civilization which will have both after this war is over."

Dr. Wood was the opening speaker on an all-day program designed ot inform Mills College students of the field that exists for trained women. Subjects covered by other speakers included labor laws and statistics on woman labor, care of children in wartime, propaganda writing, personnel work in shipyards, nursing, and laboratory technical needs.

Pupils Making Airplane Parts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Diego, Calif.

"Enlisted until victory" in America's war effort, San Diego's public schools are not only aiding the nation's wartime schedule by stressing educational subjects vital to victory, but are actually contributing to the construction of aircraft through production of plane parts, Will C. Crawford, superintendent of schools, has disclosed.

Pointing out that more than 50,000 persons have been trained in war industry skills during the last two years in San Diego, and that most of these individuals are now at work in the community's aircraft plants, Dr. Crawford said:

Avoiding Waste

"It seemed a waste of energy and material to build parts and then tear them down, so the aircraft industries here sent blueprints and materials for needed parts to us, and we are making parts in our training program—more than 25,000 parts a week right now."

Of the 50,000 trainees, 11,000 are women, he stated.

"Many students are youngsters 16 to 20 years of age," he reported, "but some are older women whom we encourage to come and take training in the vocational school."

Other important adjustments are being made in local educational curricula, Dr. Crawford pointed out, including arrangements for high school youngsters to divide their time between school work and jobs.

"Many of our students are working half time in stores, factories, service stations and other places where manpower is needed," he explained, "and these students are proving a real credit to our war effort."

Skills and Citizenship

To "increase skills needed and to fit youngsters for citizenship after the war as well," San Diego's whole educational system is being revamped in tune with the times, the Superintendent said. The long-range program starts with "first graders," he asserted, "in order to give our young people a better understanding of what is going on so they will be prepared to take their places as citizens. We are trying to develop loyalty to America and its ideals," he added.

Dr. Crawford denied frequently heard declarations that American youths are "soft," and stated that on the contrary they are "ready and willing to accept their citizenship responsibilities. When it comes to fighting they make as good or better soldiers than those of the Axis, trained and regimented merely to do as they are told. We have encouraged our young people to do their own thinking and to find their own answers," he said.

"We don't want to use our educational system so much to cram biased knowledge into the youngsters as they do in Germany," he concluded, "as to develop an open mind and the understanding of what democracy really means. This is important to the entire country."

American Artists Group

Music in the Home, on a Christmas Card

This is one of the delightfully individual Christmas cards put out by the American Artists Group, and available through local dealers. Each card is a carefully reproduced painting or drawing done by a painter, illustrator, or designer of note. The movement, in its eighth season, has already done much to raise the standard of holiday cards, and to bring these miniatures of actual works of art by living artists into the home. Each card carries the name "American Artists Group" or that of the designers and illustrators, in small print on the back. In using these cards you are helping to encourage American artists, as well as to introduce more art into the home.

Easy Steps to Correct English: Pronouns

By Harriet Van Dyne Newman
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

18th of 30 Tuesday and Saturday lessons

DO YOU SAY

THIS	OR	THIS?
1. The boys, Tom and *him*,		1. The boys, Tom, and *he*,
played tennis.		played tennis.
2. The players—Ted, Joe, and *me* — agreed		2. The players—Ted, Joe, and *I* — agreed
to assist.		to assist.

The correct sentences are at the right.

Do you know whether you use pronouns correctly? The word pronoun (pro-noun) means a word used instead of a noun or name (as *she, he, we, they*). For example, instead of saying: *Clara* is coming, you can say: *She* is coming. (*She* is used as the subject or in the subjective case.)

Pronouns are often referred to as first, second, or third person.

First person (means the person speaking, as *I*).

Second person (means the person or thing spoken to, as *you*).

Third person (means the person, place, or thing spoken of as *he, she, it*).

Notice these pronouns in the subjective case:

SUBJECTIVE CASE

SINGULAR	PLURAL
First person: I	we
Second person: you	you
Third person: he, she, it	they

The pronouns *you* and *it* always keep the same forms (that is, they do not change their forms); consequently, there are only five pronouns in the subjective case to watch: I, we, he, she, they.

PRONOUNS AS PART OF THE SUBJECT

1. The boys—Joe and (he, him)—just left.

Since *boys* is in the subjective case, then *Joe* and *he* are also in the subjective case because they are a part of the whole, part of the *entire* subject, *boys*. In other words, *Joe and he* agree with the subject, *boys*.

Let us now read and discuss this important sentence: Pronouns that *agree* are called pronouns in *apposition*. Apposition in grammar merely means *agreement*.

2. The girls—Lela and (her, she)—returned today.

The girls—Lela and *she*—returned today.

(*Lela and she*—are in the subjective case because they *agree* with (are a part of) the subject *girls*. In other words, the pronoun *she* is correct because we could say: *She* returned today.

3. The members—the Browns and (us, we)—leave soon.

(The pronoun *we* is part of the subject; *we* leave soon.)

The members—the Browns and we—leave soon.

4. Our friends—the Clarks and (they, them)—are going.

(The pronoun *they* is part of the subject; *they* are going.)

Our friends—the Clarks and they—are going.

Whenever you use a pronoun as part of the subject (similar to these examples), be certain to use the subjective case.

Exercise 1

Underscore the correct form.

1. We—David and (me, I)—play golf regularly.
2. They—Mr. and Mrs. Gates and (he, him)—telephoned.
3. All of the group, the Grays and (him, he), leave tomorrow.
4. The two girls, Gail and (her, she), intend to study Latin.
5. The Jacksons and their guests, Mr. Bates and (I, me), visited Quebec.
6. Both of the boys, Joe and (him, he), are excellent players.
7. The committee, James and (us, we), are helping.
8. The three candidates—Ray, Paul, and (him, he)—are here.

COMPOUND SUBJECT

Often, our subject consists of two (or more) parts separated by a connective word such as *and* (for example: Ted *and* I; Philip *and* he; Arthur *and* she). If a pronoun is one of these parts, it should be in the subjective case.

Easy method: You can always tell whether your pronoun is correct by this method: Use the pronoun alone with the verb; if you find the pronoun is used as a subject, use the subjective case.

1. Father and (he, him) will go. *He* will go. So we say:
Father and *he* will go.
2. My brother and (us, we) girls are going.
We are going. So we say:
My brother and *we* girls are going.

Exercise 2

Underscore the correct pronoun.

1. The hostess and (us, we) guests are leaving today.
2. The committee and (us, we) girls went.
3. Joe, Frank, and (I, me) swim there.
4. Uncle Dave and (us, we) children enjoyed the circus.

CONCLUSION: Pronouns are privileged characters. They cannot be heedlessly used or carelessly substituted one for another. There is a kind of independence among pronouns.

The next lesson contains more interesting information about pronouns.

Answers

Exercise 1 (All pronouns in subjective case): 1—I; 2—he; 3—he; 4—she; 5—I; 6—he; 7—we; 8—he.

Exercise 2 (All pronouns in subjective case): 1—we; 2—we; 3—I; 4—we.

Please address your correspondence to the Education Editor.

Through the Editor's Window

A Little Queen and Portraits That 'Speak'

By Mildred Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Before me on the table as I write sits one of my very precious possessions: a little model of the Egyptian portrait bust of Queen Nefertiti. You have seen pictures of it—for years a shop near the British Museum ran one with every advertisement—the lovely delicate features, high cheekbones, arched eyebrows and narrow face, the exquisite lift of the well-modeled chin that holds the shapely head on the long graceful neck. The Egyptian headdress is a high turban-like affair fitting down over the high narrow forehead and around the temples. The features are regular and beautiful, but what makes my Queen so exquisite is the mingled expression of dignity, reserve, and graciousness captured by the far-away sculptor of another age. He seems to have caught her just as she has spoken and may speak again—and the sweetness of her lips is unforgettable.

Looking at my little reproduction—scarcely eight inches high and yet so sensitive a portrayal of a long-ago queen—I never fail to marvel at the gift of portraiture expressed by the artists of ancient Egypt.

* * *

Wander in the Egyptian wing of any great museum of art—I never fail to do so, but seldom find many of you there, my friends—and you will feel as if you really know individuals of thousands of years ago as if they were next-door neighbors. Here is no idealized beauty such as you will see in the neighboring Greek rooms. The statue by Phidias may lead you upward in soaring aspiration, but this Rameses II, this able scribe, this humble body servant, each is someone you know. Studying the faces of one after another of these Egyptian statues with their speaking eyes, you feel you might talk with them about things — crops, the weather, whether or not they ever heard of a clever fellow named Joseph, what they thought of Moses for getting all that oppressed Israelite minority out of the country.

Of all sculptors of ancient and medieval times—indeed way into our own day—none as a people have so captured the very characteristics and quality of thought, so given their work a "speaking" likeness as did the ancient Egyptians.

And it has always interested me that among them all, this little portrait head of Queen Nefertiti is often counted supreme. It is the reason that interests me—a reason that is not my own inference, either, but that given by many art critics.

* * *

For the "speaking" quality of this little portrait, the captured sense of individuality here, is generally conceded to be due to a turning to the one God, a letting in of the light into Egypt at that time—which freed the thought of the people and made a marvelous stride in art expression possible.

Nefertiti was the Queen of Amenhotep IV (Iknaton) the most outstanding king of the Eighteenth Dynasty, who all but changed the face of Egypt. It was he who turned away from the traditional worship of many gods and devoutly declared there was but one God. He had not discovered the true God we know today, but he came closer to it than any Egyptian before him and any recorded Pagan leader following him. It brought sincerity and honesty into the spirit of his people, and realism into their art. The bust of Queen Nefertiti was made about 1370 B. C.—a true expression of a people dwelling in this freedom of spirit.

The original of my little portrait-sculpture is listed in the art books as in Berlin. I wonder if she is still there; and is she safe and valued? One cannot look at her without feeling the beauty and spirituality of her character, without recognizing the sincerity of an unknown artist of long ago. Are there Germans who, in the midst of their war making, have time and heart to look at her, I wonder; and do they feel these things?

* * *

Young Nefertiti and her youthful eager husband in the darkness of ancient Egypt stood for light. They introduced social reforms, started a new religion. Out of the dim past they and many others of their countrymen speak to us across the centuries—all because the great people of their time in chiseling statues, whether of kings or of common folk, so honored individuality that they captured "speaking likenesses"—a priceless and highly interesting marvel which brings people of a far distant past close to us today.

Exquisite little Queen, you and I have never met, but I feel as if I know you well—you and many others of your people. And I find that only those who wander in Egyptian wings of art museums as I do, seem to know of the Egyptian sculptors' great gift of portraiture. So as I sit before the fire tonight looking at you, lovely Nefertiti. I set down these few thoughts. It does us good to reach forward or back across the years and recognize the continuity of life. Those "old Egyptians" were very like us, after all. They were eager or shy, responsible, serious or humorous. Study some of their interesting faces, my friends, and see.

A Tuesday Column

What, After All, Is Success?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Williamsburg, Va.

He was a young minister, speaking to college students: "Only 60 per cent of this Freshman Class will graduate at the end of the four years. . . . Only a very few will achieve success in life."

What did he mean by success? Wealth? Social prominence? Newspaper headlines?

I thought of the modest, gentle old man we all call Uncle Johnny. As a boy he worked on a farm for a wage that would be scorned today. When he purchased a small farm his savings were but a fraction of the price; but he had splendid collateral—a good name, sterling character. And we think he has been successful. To rich or poor, stranger or lifelong friend, in trouble or even in disgrace, he is the understanding refuge. The children of the village are afraid of some old men; they are never afraid of him. "He isn't an old man! He's Uncle Johnny!"

Year after year the Protestant Sunday Schools hold their old-fashioned "celebrations" in the beautiful grove that is part of his home. They use his private drive, they wear out his pumps, the boys race his chickens. Never a word of complaint. He gives without money and without price. When someone suggested a fee for all this, there was the quiet, twinkling smile. "No, no. Spend it to treat the children. Some of them are poor."

In a College Dormitory

In a college dormitory for boys presides a hostess who is a telling influence in every life under that roof. She can sense when a boy needs an encouraging word; she is always ready to lend postage stamps, hammer and tacks, needle and button. She gives a birthday tea for a motherless boy. Drinking has been reduced 60 per cent since she came, though she has never spoken to them about it. She works positively, not negatively—plays the piano while the boys cluster around and sing; keeps plants and flowers in the living rooms; herself works a rose garden where any boy is welcome to cut a bud for his coat lapel or for his girl. She will not gossip about her boys. When a visitor said, "I'll bet you see plenty of the seamy side of boy life," she looked him straight in the eye and said, "My boys are gentlemen!"

I wonder if that young minister would include her among his "successful." I think if he knew about her work, he would.

Walked Four Miles

Because there was no other avenue open, a country boy walked four miles every morning and evening of a northern winter to study telegraphy. When he achieved a salary he saved in order to go to a law school. College was grinding, uphill work for him. Friends (?) said he had bitten off more than he could chew. But he kept on "chewing," and won. Then he rented two rooms in a country hotel, furnished them with hand-me-downs from friends, and put out his shingle.

Today he is in quite comfortable circumstances, and beloved by everyone in that far-flung countryside. He has persuaded angry fathers that perhaps the headstrong son may not be entirely to blame and shouldn't be excluded in the will. He has smoothed out family quarrels, preventing separations, even divorce, by showing each side that the other party had some rights to be considered. He has given time and troubled thought to help couples who came to him in agony, trying to save their mortgaged home. I would not call his life a failure.

In a country village lives a woman who, on a modest income, has achieved an education and a profession for every one of her eight children. By rigid self-denial she educated the oldest son, he helped with the second, and so on. She has always advised with them and is still their wisest counselor, her husband's helpmeet. This woman has never delivered a speech on a public platform, has never run for office, written a best seller, or even one that didn't sell at all. Is she to be counted as unsuccessful?

Success, to me, does not mean "Where do you stand?" but "How far have you come?" and "Whom have you helped on the way?"

Katharine Henry

Maybe None Matter

Visitor: "How old are you, sonny?"

Boy: "That's hard to say, sir. According to my latest school tests, I have a psychological age of 11 and a moral age of 10. Anatomically, I'm seven; mentally, I'm nine. But I suppose you refer to my chronological age. That's eight—but nobody pays any attention to that these days!"

—Mississippi Ed. Advance

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The Home Forum

Education Which Equips for Today

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS one of the glories of American democracy that an education—at least what we call the rudiments of knowledge—is made available to every boy or girl at public expense. This is the fulfillment of a dream of the founders of this country, who saw to it that schools were established when the pioneer's ax was still cutting a path through primeval forests and the forefathers of America were laying the foundation of its government. Yet these opportunities, fine as they are, have not fully met humanity's needs or we should not now have before us the spectacle of a whole world at war, with the youth of all nations called upon to engage in a desperate struggle to preserve the ideals which each nation believes should be perpetuated.

The increase of human knowledge has been going on apace. Material science has taught men many valuable things, but it has also taught them how to make gasses and explosives with which to destroy each other more quickly than in the past. Human invention has created all sorts of labor-saving devices but it has also created machines of war more deadly than any ever known before. Materia medica has evolved an elaborate plan of health education but men are very far from immunity to disease. A thoughtful observer of human progress, Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has stated it thus in her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 196): **"Man has 'sought out many inventions,' but he has not yet found it true that knowledge can save him from the dire effects of knowledge."**

* * *

That the youth of today are seeking something in education which will meet the needs of today is certain. The writer recently had occasion to attend an educational conference of young people discussing how they might best meet the demands of the hour. At one of the round tables there was an earnest and insistent emphasis laid on the need for religion in education—for a practical, everyday religion to take into one's daily affairs, into camps, airplanes, battleships, homes, and business. How one longed to say to each of them: "That religion is here now. You will find it in the teachings of Christian Science. Thousands of young people today are equipped to meet whatever may confront them through the understanding of God and man which they are learning from their study of the Bible and the Christian Science textbook, a 'key' to the Scriptures."

Centuries ago a wise man wrote (Proverbs 9:10), **"The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom: and the knowledge of the holy is understanding:"** and he defined what he meant by the fear of the Lord when he said in another place (8:13), **"The fear of the Lord is to hate evil."** Would it not appear that human knowledge cannot save itself from the dire effects of knowledge because it believes evil to be equal in power to good, or even superior to it? Many thinkers and religious teachers have perceived that God is, must be, supreme good in order to be the creator of man and the universe, but not many of them have had the spiritual courage to stick to what their logic made them accept, and then order their lives by it.

* * *

Basing her religious teachings on her study of the Bible, Mrs. Eddy perceived that the first chapter of Genesis sets forth the creation of a universe in which **"God saw every thing that he had made, and, behold, it was very good"** (Genesis 1:31). No mention of evil is made in that account. It could not possibly emanate from an infinitely good God, else it would change the essential nature of the creator and introduce an element in His creation which would ultimate in its destruction. Mrs. Eddy accepted this divine logic and based her religion on the premise that because God, good, is real, evil must be unreal, hence untrue. The Bible furnished her with ample evidence that others before her had perceived this truth and proved it. It had led the children of Israel through the Red Sea and delivered them from their enemies. It had saved Daniel in the lions' den, had brought the three Hebrew men out of the fiery furnace unscathed, and had enabled the one who understood it best—Jesus of Nazareth—to go through the experience of crucifixion and lift himself out of the tomb, the victor over death itself.

Now this process of departing from evil as a reality makes strong demands on one. It means measuring everything in one's thought and conduct by the yardstick of perfect good, and it is a daily, hourly, continual growth in understanding of the Holy One who is God. At a time such as this when all material supports are failing, and when nothing that men can offer men gives them any assurance of security or happiness, is it not worth while to seek for a knowledge which transcends materiality and offers permanent and enduring satisfaction?

Christian Science is not a religion of creeds and ceremonies. It is not even dependent upon the presence of a church edifice in which to worship, though there are thousands of Christian Science churches in many countries offering encouragement and good cheer to seekers for God. With the Bible, Science and Health and the weekly Lesson-Sermons read in Christian Science churches, which are published in the *Christian Science Quarterly*, any student can have his church service by himself wherever he happens to be. And if his work in camp or battle-front or private life prevents even the possibility of reading his books, he can always carry with him in thought the presence and power of God, and the joy of thinking of himself as God's witness, wherever he goes. As Jeremiah so beautifully puts it (Jeremiah 31:33), **"I will put my law in their inward parts, and write it in their hearts; and will be their God, and they shall be my people."** Truly in Christian Science youth will find a religion which is also an education, and an education which rests upon profound spiritual and religious truths which are practically demonstrable in every walk of life.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

By Courtesy of the Museum of Art, Providence, Rhode Island, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A PANEL OF EARLY CHRISTIAN CARVING

THIS STONE PANEL was probably carved in Egypt in about the seventh century. The art of Christian Egypt of this epoch is known as Coptic Art. However, there are features of the Coptic that seem to bear no relation to the Christian, for merged in this quaint and provincial style are characteristics of the Greek and Roman, early Egyptian, and Oriental.

There remain today relief carvings and textiles as evidence of a local development of style which was vivacious and distinctive. We appreciate the Romanesque more for having studied the Coptic; and there are modern painters who have yielded to the fascination of Coptic decorations and derived elements of design from them. If paintings and sculptures by the Copts had not been destroyed by the Arabs in the eighth century, there would be a great deal more material available to perpetuate an interesting tradition.

This carved panel shows the early Christian disposition to flat decoration. The same motives appear in ivories and potteries, in stone carving and textiles. The Copts were content to work the same design into any medium, irrespective of its properties. Within the limits of their skill and understanding, they produced some handsome results.

This panel resolves itself into a succession of interlacing circular and lozenge motifs. The circular motif is really a variation of the classical guilloche, a rope-like plaited pattern. The Coptic decorators took liberties with the decorative phrasing borrowed from foreign urbane sources. This is a peculiar "dialect" in which the root sources can generally be traced.

DOROTHY ADLOW

L'Éducation qui prépare aux Tâches actuelles

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

DANS LES PAYS démocratiques, l'instruction, au moins en ce qui concerne les classes primaires, est mise gratuitement à la portée de tous, garçons ou filles; et c'est là une chose excellente. Ceux qui fondèrent les États-Unis avaient déjà cet idéal: ils établirent des écoles tout en maniant la hache du pionnier, quand les forêts vierges couvraient encore de vastes étendues et que les Pères de la patrie posaient les bases de son gouvernement. Pourtant ces mesures, si louables qu'elles soient, n'ont pas assuré le bonheur des hommes. N'avons-nous pas en effet le spectacle d'un monde en guerre, où la jeunesse de presque tous les peuples lutte à outrance, soit pour faire prévaloir certaines conceptions imposées, soit pour défendre un idéal?

La somme des connaissances humaines s'est rapidement accrue. Par les sciences matérielles, les hommes ont appris bien des chosés utiles; mais ils ont également appris à fabriquer des gaz et des explosifs qui leur permettent de s'entre-tuer beaucoup plus vite qu'autrefois. L'ingéniosité humaine a trouvé toutes sortes de moyens pour faciliter le travail; mais d'autre part elle a créé des engins de guerre bien plus meurtriers que les armes anciennes. La médecine a mis en vigueur des plans détaillés pour enseigner l'hygiène, mais la maladie fait encore de grands ravages parmi les hommes. Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, s'intéressait aux progrès de l'humanité; et l'observation qu'elle en fit donna lieu à cette remarque, qu'on trouve à la page 196 du livre de texte, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures:* "L'homme a 'recherché beaucoup de détours,' mais il n'a pas encore trouvé vrai que la connaissance peut le préserver des terribles effets de la connaissance."

Il est certain que la jeunesse d'aujourd'hui cherche, dans le domaine de l'éducation, ce qui peut répondre aux besoins de notre époque. L'auteur du présent article assista récemment à un congrès où des étudiants discutaient les meilleurs moyens de se préparer à remplir les tâches de l'heure actuelle. Dans un des groupes, réuni autour d'une table ronde, on appuyait beaucoup sur la nécessité de faire une place à la religion dans les programmes scolaires; on désirait avoir une religion pratique, applicable dans la vie journalière, et sur laquelle on puisse compter où qu'on se trouve — dans un camp militaire, en avion, en mer, au foyer, au bureau. L'auteur aurait bien voulu pouvoir dire à chacun des participants: "Cette religion existe! Vous la trouveriez dans les enseignements de la Science Chrétienne. Aujourd'hui, des milliers de jeunes gens sont préparés à faire face aux événements de toute nature, grâce à la compréhension de Dieu et de l'homme, obtenue par l'étude de la Bible et du livre de texte Scientiste Chrétien, qui est la 'clef' des Écritures."

Voilà bien des siècles que le Sage déclarait (Proverbes 9:10): "Le commencement de la sagesse, c'est la crainte de l'Éternel; et la connaissance du Dieu saint, c'est la prudence;" et dans un autre passage (8:13), il expliquait dans quel sens il faut comprendre cette "crainte," car il disait: "Craindre l'Éternel, c'est haïr le mal." Si le savoir humain ne peut se préserver des terribles effets qu'il entraîne, n'est-ce point dû à la fausse croyance selon laquelle le mal posséderait autant ou même plus de pouvoir que le bien? Maints penseurs, maints philosophes se sont rendu compte que s'Il est le créateur de l'homme et de l'univers, Dieu doit être le bien suprême; mais ils ont rarement eu assez de courage spirituel pour soutenir ce que la logique leur faisait accepter, et pour régler leur vie sur cette conviction.

Fondant ses enseignements sur l'étude de la Bible, Mrs. Eddy put voir que le premier chapitre de la Genèse expose la création d'un univers où "Dieu contempla ce qu'il avait fait, et il vit que cela était très bien" (Genèse 1:31). Ce récit ne mentionne aucunement le mal. Il est impossible que le mal ait sa source dans un Dieu infiniment bon; si c'était le cas, la nature même du créateur serait changée, et Sa création comporterait un élément qui finirait par la détruire. Mrs. Eddy accepta cette logique divine et fonda sa religion sur les prémisses suivantes: parce que Dieu, le bien, est réel, le mal doit être irréel, donc absolument faux. Elle trouva dans la Bible beaucoup de faits indiquant que d'autres avaient jadis perçu cette vérité et en avaient donné la preuve. Grâce à elle, les Israélites avaient été conduits à travers la Mer Rouge et délivrés de leurs ennemis. La même vérité avait sauvé Daniel dans la fosse aux lions, et les trois jeunes Hébreux dans la fournaise ardente; à celui qui la comprenait le mieux — Jésus de Nazareth — elle avait permis de surmonter l'épreuve de la crucifixion et de sortir ensuite de la tombe, en vainquant la mort elle-même.

Se détourner du mal au point d'en voir l'irréalité, c'est une tâche exigeant beaucoup de consécration. Il faut toujours prendre pour norme le bien parfait, et mesurer d'après cela nos pensées et nos actes; chaque jour, à chaque heure, il faut croître dans la compréhension du Saint, du seul Dieu. Quand tous les appuis matériels s'avèrent insuffisants, quand aucune assurance humaine ne peut donner aux hommes le bonheur et la sécurité, — et c'est le cas à notre époque, — ne vaut-il pas la peine de chercher la connaissance qui surpasse la matérialité et qui nous offre le contentement durable?

La Science Chrétienne n'est pas une religion de credo, de cérémonies. Elle ne dépend pas même d'un temple où les fidèles vont adorer, bien qu'il y ait dans maints pays de nombreuses églises Scientistes Chrétiennes offrant à ceux qui cherchent Dieu le réconfort et les encouragements. Avec la Bible, *Science et Santé*, et les Leçons-Sermons hebdomadaires lues dans les églises et publiées d'avance dans le *Livret Trimestriel de la Science Chrétienne*, tout disciple, où qu'il se trouve, peut avoir son service divin. Et si son travail dans un camp, sur le champ de bataille ou ailleurs, rend impossible la lecture de ses livres, il peut toujours avoir le sentiment de la présence et du pouvoir divins, et penser avec joie qu'il est un témoin de Dieu. Comme le dit un beau passage de Jérémie (31:33): "Je mettrai ma loi au dedans d'eux et je l'écrirai dans leur cœur. Je serai leur Dieu et ils seront mon peuple." La jeunesse trouvera certainement dans la Science Chrétienne une religion qui l'instruit, une éducation qui repose sur de profondes vérités spirituelles et religieuses que l'on peut démontrer d'une manière pratique dans les circonstances les plus diverses.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Point of Departure

Let us remember this late wintry afternoon,
gulls moving in cold parallels of light,
frozen in exquisite symmetry against dark sky;
gulls planing, swells falling to an easy wash,
the bell buoy at the breakwater chiming in two tones,
slow—ever slow—as wings would curve,
as swells would fall in desultory wind,
as winter light would break across the cold slopes of the sea;
and else than this a silence in this fading day,
an imminence of voyage in chill somber air,
a prescience of early snow to be.

FREDERICK EBRIGHT

Early Traffic

Gray beneath the fading stars
The morning stirs with trolley cars
And hurried steps of workers feet.
The moon has just gone down the street.

CHARLES MALAM

It Was Just the Thing for an Overnight Trip

SCHOOL ADJOURNED for the summer, and to end scouting for the season Mr. Seeley proposed a fourteen-mile overnight hike. The announcement was greeted with whooping and jostling.

"What is it?" I asked Allen Thamer. The idea seemed silly to me.

"Oh, you know," he answered.

I went in search of Father, but he was not home. Mother was as ignorant as I on scouting matters. So she telephoned Bud Eaton's mother and learned that the boys would leave at noon Monday, walk to a grove in the country, cook their supper, sleep in the open, and hike back to town next day. I would need blankets, a Scout cooking-kit, a can of beans, a steak, and some bacon—the necessities for a short outing.

Monday morning Father presented me with a water canteen. I already had a mess kit, a Christmas present from an enthusiastic camper at Sioux City, and had bought the steak, bacon, and beans. But when I assembled all the equipment in a pile, I had no idea what to do with it.

"Put it in a suitcase," Mother suggested, and, knowing no better, I did so. To my embarrassment Mother insisted on walking with me to the corner where the troop had gathered. Mr. Seeley looked at us and pointed to the valise.

"You're not taking that, are you?" he asked.

"Why, yes," Mother bridled. "It's just the thing for an overnight trip."

Mr. Seeley did not reply. Before we had walked half a mile, the suitcase had the weight of a double trunk. I fell behind. By the time we reached the city's outskirts, I was trailing the troop by a hundred yards.

Mr. Seeley and Bud Eaton then showed me how to roll my provisions in the blankets and how to carry this bedroll on my back. They also relieved me of the suitcase, rigging it between them like a water bucket on a Scout stave. . . .

That night I hid the suitcase in the woods. Next day I returned home without it, and father inquired. He did not appreciate my explanation.

"That's the silliest nonsense I ever heard," he fussed, "leaving a perfectly good suitcase in the woods. We'll go get it right now."

He handcranked the Ford, which stood in the yard because there was no garage, and we rattled out of town, gulping the miles that had been interminable afoot.

We stamped into the woods. Father fretted continuously. Was I too lazy to return something I had borrowed when I finished with it? Had I no respect for other people's property?

But when I uncovered my humiliation from under a pile of twigs and a dead branch, he grunted a little at the care with which I had buried it.

"What the mischief did you hide it for?"

"You don't take a suitcase on a hike."

"Why not?"

"You don't carry it. It gets heavy."

"What did the other boys do?"

"They wrapped everything up in blankets and strapped the roll over their shoulders."

"Hm—m—"

"I hid it as soon as I got here."

"Hm—m—" He took the suitcase from me. "I'll carry it," he said, his voice husky. When we returned to the car, he shoved me into the driver's seat. "How would you like to drive?" . . .

We drove noisily homeward. Father sat beside me, indulgently pretending not to notice when I detoured two blocks to go past Dorothy's. The whole neighborhood was on the corner, playing kick the can. Their game stopped in awe as we rattled on.

On our own street a dog ran out before us, and I veered to avoid hitting him. One wheel jumped the curb. Father offered no assistance. He let me master the difficulty. He even let me drive through the alley into the back yard, where I honked the horn jubilantly to bring Eileen and mother to the window.—From "Get Thee Behind Me," by HARTZELL SPENCE. (New York: Whittlesley House.)

Blue Heron

Here, here among the reeds he stands,
Where shallows meet the shore,
As stark as stone, aloof as time,
Oblivious of my oar.

So unexpected of each other,
So suddenly so near,
The feral and the human eyes
Renounce the veil of fear.

Woman and bird entranced, we stare
Till grass and water seem
A rippled world, a memory,
The nebulae of dream.

And we are legendary, bound
With a chain of fabled links,
Papyrus figures pondering
The riddle of the Sphynx—

The moment opens. He is gone—
A slanting maltese line—
Seeking his dinner. I am I
Again, in search of mine.

YETTA GILLESPIE

The Last Twenty-four Hours

THE SHIP WAS SCHEDULED to stop first at Greenock, in Scotland, and again somewhere off Dublin. The last twenty-four hours or so of the voyage were enormously exciting. Landfall off Ireland, the afternoon before—the low gray cliffs—filled me with an overwhelming desire to go ashore instantly through the surging breakers that dashed upon the cliffs and, like enchanted vines and trees, shot up unevenly over the great ragged expanses of stone.

I imagined finding my way in a little boat to some small sheltered bay, pulling the boat up the beach; and then the exploration of that surf-thundering place, with the gulls shrieking in their somehow pleasant indifference over my head. Above the beach there would be miles of rolling windswept country; and in many a hollow, perhaps, little clusters of cottages surrounded by roughly-laid-out potato patches—with seaweed hung up to dry on poles and straggling in bunchy ropes in the wind. Here would be flax from which linen was to be made; and there, a little apart, the peat beds would lie—perhaps there would be the fragrant smell of burning peat in the air.

* * *

Through this country I knew John Synge had roved, and taken notice of the "wintry glens"; of the birds somewhere to the south—surely no more than a hundred miles—he had written:

"You great-great-grandchildren
Of birds I've listened to,
I think I robbed your ancestors
When I was young as you."

It might be that, now and then, I would myself hear the song of great-great-grandchildren of the last birds Synge had listened to.

But all this was only pleasant day dreaming; the ship would not be coming into port until next morning, and then in Scotland, not Ireland. But notions of Sligo, where Yeats had spent much of his childhood, kept coming into my head; for I thought that Sligo must be almost visible from the ship.

* * *

Early next morning, we went (doubtless with the aid of a bevy of tenders) far up the firth to Greenock, which is below Aberdeen. Greenock had the look of permanence about it; the handsome gray stone houses and orderly quiet streets seemed prepared to better the wind and rain for any number of centuries to come. I think it must have looked exactly as I saw it now, when, fifty years earlier, my father had embarked for the East in a sailing-vessel, that ship which was to be wrecked off Mauritius. I remember his telling me that a tremendous wave had smashed the galley and carried away the main mast, that the seamen had worked frantically to cut the battering mast free; that in the morning they had rigged a "jury mast," and upon the mighty storm swell that still rolled the ship perilously, they had hobbled into Colombo in Ceylon.

That morning, in Greenock, I wondered if my father had noticed, fifty years ago, the plotted hills that sprouted with so bright and strange a green under a cloudy sky. Perhaps his mind was too intent on the adventures he must have known were coming. At any rate, Greenock filled me with excitement, and so did Queenstown, that Irish port from which I knew Joyce and Moore and Yeats had sailed again and again for England and the continent. Thousands of jellyfish were floating dimly beside the ship, and far apart upon a great shoulder of rock in the dark water the sun suddenly rained down a shower of golden light. All the world of gray water suddenly became secret—our ship, riding at anchor, most mysterious of all. My mind was filled with that beautiful line in "Under the Moon," where Yeats speaks of going "on the unpeopled waves with kings to pull at the oar." But, the next moment, there was the brisk rattling of the anchor being raised, three or four little tugs that had come out to get the mail and other things we carried to them turned and busily steamed away back to port, and the ship resumed its normal character.

* * *

Out of sight of the Irish coast, an hour or so, the clouds lifted, and we had a magnificent sunset three-quarters to the back of us; somehow the sun had never seemed so cheerful before as it sank then into the green Atlantic. And by morning we would be in Liverpool, ready to land in an ancient and, I knew even then, a wonderful world.

ROGER CHALLIS

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1942

The Land Grant College: Inspiring Symbol of American Democracy

Along Freedom's Trails
Twenty-second of 30 Articles

By R. H. Markham

Manhattan, Kansas

Manhattan is a busy little city of 11,000 inhabitants, situated amid the low hills of Northeastern Kansas near a point where the modest Blue River flows into the capricious Kaw. Swift, eager, crowded busses keep rushing into town and out again; trains speed in, hissing and tooting; passengers jostle each other in changing lines, and trains speed out again in four directions, chugging and whistling.

In season, luxuriant fields of wheat and corn surround the city. Fat hogs fill the pens, splendid cows dot the pastures, meadows, and at times even the alfalfa patches. Many church steeples and towers rise above the comfortable, attractive houses; hosts of well-dressed young people enliven the streets with their banter and with the gaiety of their garments. They are the boys and girls of farmers, and serve as the most striking feature of this farm scene.

Manhattan, one might say, is built about them. It is known chiefly as the home of a "land grant" school, a state institution backed by the Federal Government and called "KSCA," or Kansas State Agricultural College. It is housed in a large collection of excellent buildings, has model farms, experiment stations, well-equipped laboratories, and is conducted by skilled professors, who are both expert natural scientists and devoted farm leaders. There are fifty-two such institutions in the United States. Few things are more magnificently symbolic of America than these schools and the youth, in them.

Let us look at those boys and girls a moment. They are the children of the "man with the hoe." In fact, they are themselves boys and girls with hoes. Their fathers milk cows, clean out stables, curry horses covered with acrid sweat, try to teach little calves to drink from a milk bucket, which is a very sloppy job, and give swill to squealing hogs. And not only do their fathers perform such unpleasant tasks, but at times these boys and girls do also. Yet, here they are, students in one of the best schools in the world, and they are not confining their attention to hogs, or soy beans, or spinach, but they also learn of literature, history, social relations, and every other beautiful treasure in human tradition.

If you had lived a hundred years ago, or a thousands years ago, or had been a star-gazer in the court of old King Hammurabi, four thousand years ago, and had gazed now and then into some ideal future from your ivory tower along the Euphrates, could you have imagined anything more Utopian than that the tenders of donkeys, the drivers of mules, and the herders of cows should go to most excellent free schools along with the children of bankers and lawmakers and army captains? Yet here they are this day in Manhattan, and in scores of other American institutions.

This phenomenal opportunity which America offers to the children of plowmen and pig raisers seems so common, even though quite new, that we usually fail to realize what it means. To sharpen our perception and improve our perspective, let us look for a moment to see how some cow milkers and corn hoers have lived. I, myself, used to be one of them, and it wasn't a century ago, either.

Our lonely frame house was in the midst of fields of wheat or corn—some times, yellowed with patches of sunflowers, in spite of our efforts. Not far away was our pasture, which sprawled over hills and through a draw, marked by a creek, that sometimes contained water. Very near the creek, and half a mile from the house, was a well, from which we hauled water in barrels for the family's use. There was no refrigeration of the barrels in summer, and in winter they were nothing but refrigerators.

Woodpeckers pecked holes in the house under the eaves and as you may know they are restless, enterprising birds. They would no sooner finish one hole than they began a new one. They are early risers and often woke us in the morning with sounds like those of modern automatic riveters.

What woodpeckers are to houses and beavers to trees, chinchbugs are to corn and wheat fields. On more than one occasion, when the brave green corn was about to tassle out and silk out and form ears, giving us hope that the family might make enough money from the harvest to enable us boys each to get a new pair of jeans pants—knee length—and perhaps for all five children an occasional five-cent sack of horehound candy, on more than one occasion, I say, when such alluring prospects waved before us, I have seen chinchbugs get busy.

They work like a Hitler army. Their only type of campaign is blitz. They move swiftly and implacably across the fields, laying it low. When in full force no Stalingrad can stop them. Behind them remains only the scorched earth.

But they didn't make war on us every year. Probably they were afraid we'd move away and not plant any more corn for them. Some summers, they gave us a respite; they granted us a kind of Munich. I remember one such summer. The corn 'looked good," as we say out here. Then the days grew very warm, the earth became dry, and the ground so hard we could cultivate it no more. No cloud intervened in the copper-like sky to cast a few fleeting patches of shade over the parched vegetation. The corn rolled its leaves tightly, and drooped almost to the ground. My father looked troubled as he gazed out over the fields. Sometimes neighbors stopped to chat and they also looked grim. "Hot winds," they said. "Hot winds a'comin'."

Then the hot winds came. The green corn grew yellow and the yellow corn grew crisp like shavings. It wasn't even decent fodder for the cattle. We cow-milkers and corn-hoers and pig-feeders were not happy. We felt deserted and out of the world. Some of my grown-up neighbors went in lumber wagons to hear Jerry Simpson, and were called "wild men," by persons who never saw a chinchbug. Others applauded a boy orator from Nebraska, and were accused of belonging to the "criminal classes," by writers who never felt a hot wind.

The marvelous school at Manhattan, about a hundred miles from our old woodpecker-perforated house is a symbol of how times have changed. To be sure, the farmers aren't all holding picnics on the grounds of the Agricultural College, and that institution can't stop hot winds. But it, and all that goes with it, do very appreciably improve the status and feelings of wind-blown farmers. It teaches them how better to resist hot winds, what crops to plant, how to tend them, how to procure and preserve water.

To perceive, even more vividly, what a striking advance Kansas farmers have made, let us look at another homestead. Next to us lived the Gledhills, Alfred and Joseph, on two large farms that joined each other. They were very solid thrifty settlers of British origin, who arrived in our community in covered wagons. After staking out their claims and getting titles, they had to "establish residence." So they built a single long dugout, with one end opening onto Alfred's farm, the other on Joseph's. They lived a whole year in that double mouthed cave. Consequently in my own personal experience I have seen Kansas pig-raisers and cow-milkers literally rise from holes in the ground, and pass through sod houses to a situation where their sons could study in the laboratories, classrooms and seminarys of Kansas State Agricultural College.

That is literally and soberly what America means: it has taken people who work with their hands out of holes in the ground, and placed the knowledge of the world at their disposal. It has taken them out of dark caves, and enabled them to become co-masters of the world's mightiest state, America, thereby directing that state toward service for all, including themselves.

This American development in special farm education was practically unique in the world. Prior to it, every major country on earth was marked by a chasm between the "intelligentsia" and the "natives," or between the elite and the masses, or between the diploma holders and the peasantry. This was notoriously true in Russia up until 25 years ago. The people there were called "the black nation." They were considered a set of beings below the others and partially depraved. Efforts were made actually to keep them depraved.

In China, up until very recent years, there was a chasm, oceans wide and oceans deep, between the literati and the coolies. In Hungary, even yet it is a basic aspect of state policy to keep a large proportion of the cow-milkers and wheat-scythers disfranchised and dispossessed. In Croatia, before the time of our own contemporary Stephan Raditch, practically all farmers—90 per cent of the nation—were treated as trash, by foreign rulers and by a tiny native aristocracy.

In the Balkans, many of the corn planters and wheat sicklers lived literally in "holes in the ground" until recent times. In Poland, they were repressed and oppressed by a haughty aristocracy, whose arrogance has not yet vanished, and in Germany, peasants are still kept as a separate inferior class. Most are not deprived of elementary education, and many have attained a pleasing level of well-being, but during practically their whole history they have been rigidly held in a subordinate position.

In America, it is said, we have "600,000 aliens" of Italian origins. Why have they not become American citizens? "Because they are illiterate," it is said. And why are they illiterate? Because almost the whole peasantry in southern Italy was kept below the level even of learning to read and write. In Spain, the situation is very much worse. Also, no informed person can deny that during most of England's history, a small group of people held most of the power there, and that most Britishers who worked with their hands, in mines or foundries or fields, were situated in a decidedly inferior position as far as schooling, housing, or social status was concerned.

And the most important aspect of all this is that for millenniums, the deliberate policy of those in power throughout practically the whole world was to keep the milkers of cows and tenders of geese and planters of corn ignorant. Farmers were not only neglected, they were deliberately pushed into the dungeons of ignorance and locked in, so that they might be more easily exploited. For ages, privileged groups considered nothing more dangerous than for plow men and horse grooms to learn to read and think.

It was a new departure in history when the Federal Government of America decided to set up special colleges for farmers' children. That step was taken, as the struggle against Slavery was being fought out in the United States, and a year after formal serfdom was abolished in Russia, its last European stronghold.

The opening of such schools gave a new trend to education; it widened the basis of democracy, furthered preparation for government by the people, reinforced national unity and helped to exalt the dignity of work.

That first tentative initiative has been very greatly enlarged. Now there are many special schools for adult farmers and very inspiring special activities for farm youth. Extension activities reach out into almost every farm community, extremely effective research work is being made in every field and daily help of the most intricate and extensive sort is being placed at the disposal of all farm families.

Here on the beautiful campus of Manhattan's Agricultural College is a magnificent demonstration of a kind of American miracle. The children of Germans and Poles, Hungarians and Danes, Italians and Swedes, British and Czechs, who milk cows and feed hogs, have moved up out of caves into the light and joy of equality with the elite of the world.

Dehydration Takes 'Water' Out of Transportation

Necessity in wartime may be boon to food consumers when peace returns.

By Harry C. Kenney
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Dehydrated food is making significant contributions to the war effort. This method of condensation enables one food ship to carry the load of six and is making it possible to feed more efficiently thousands of American soldiers battling the enemy in remote places.

Shipping space is priceless and dehydration has focussed space-saving to the point where one ship recently sailed from the United States for Ireland with a cargo of concentrated food equal to a year's production of 3,800 average American farms.

An American Expeditionary Force such as recently arrived in Africa must carry a food reserve supply for approximately six months. Much of this is in dehydrated foods, according to Claude R. Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture. These foods have met the high quality test of the Army and Navy.

Growth of the dehydration industry has been phenomenal. In 1940 there were about a dozen companies drying foods. Today there are approximately 125. During the current fiscal year 850,000,000 pounds of dried food products will be turned out for the United Nations.

Most of It Goes Abroad

The reason the housewife is not tucking a complete small-packaged dinner into her shopping bag these days is because 90 per cent of America's dehydrated foods goes to the Army, Navy or lend-lease.

Experts in fruits and vegetables are doing a fast job of streamlining and updating grandma's methods of food drying. Canners, packers, processors, under the supervision of the War Department and the U. S. Department of Agriculture, are being taught to reduce potatoes, as an example, to a point where a fleet of 30 planes the size of the B-19 could transport the equivalent of 27,000,000 pounds of "spuds" to Britain in 10 weeks.

Any hopes the German High Command may have had of starving or demoralizing the fighting British people by a blockade were smashed by Maj. Alexander P. Seversky's estimate that 100 planes daily, carrying dehydrated foods, might keep Britain nourished completely.

Lightning wars mean rapid movement of fighting forces, often in advance positions, often segregated. But these forces need not go hungry, for a modern bomber converted into a cargo plane could carry enough dehydrated food to feed thousands of troops or even a small city for several days.

A disabled American bomber may be forced to land in a barren and friendless ocean and as the crew clambers into an inflated liferaft it may be hungry. All the men need to do is to turn to a built-in compartment in the raft and there they will find several days' supply of concentrated, dehydrated food.

Sailors cramped in close quarters of a submarine, as it prowls thousands of miles in enemy waters, no longer are deprived of fresh foods. The packs of alpine troops, bucking blizzards, ice and cold, are provided with concentrated foods necessary for such manoeuvers.

The dehydration industry's slogan could well be "water, water everywhere" but not in foods for, backed by Uncle Sam's money, it is shrinking 10 pounds of fresh vegetables to one, three dozen eggs to one pound of dried eggs, 25 cases of oranges to one small case of concentrate, dehydrating four pounds of meat to one pound and reducing 11 pounds of liquid milk to one pound powdered milk. This is done without taking the original value or flavor out of the foods.

Potatoes in Cans

"Spud-hungry" United States soldiers and sailors overseas will receive within the space of a year the dehydrated equivalent of 400,000,000 pounds of potatoes packed in trim, five-gallon tins. In fact, the lowly "spud" is the most important vegetable in America's huge wartime dehydration program. In dehydrated form it retains its flavor, appearance, and nutritive value and only one freighter is needed to carry the equivalent of eight cargoes of raw potatoes.

Dehydration is not new. What is new are the methods of dehydration. Experts have developed the use of comparatively high temperatures, enforced and regulated circulation of air, controlled humidity and occasionally vacuum processes to the point where moisture is taken from some foods to as low as 3 per cent. This is an important factor because it is known that the less water the better the food keeps.

Eggs and milk are stored in waxed paper and cardboard boxes and barrels. No container except tinplate is used for meats. Dried soups are heat-sealed in a moisture-proof envelope of cellophane or similar material and placed inside a package. Dehydrated skim milk, malt, kelp, mint, rhubarb, spinach, carrots, and celery often are packed in a can with metal ends and paper walls. A dried potato product is packaged in moisture-resistant sealed paper bags which are put inside cartons.

No matter how well packaged under present methods not all dehydrated foods will keep indefinitely in the best of conditions. Eggs, for instance, should be used within two years, while dry milk should be used within a few months.

Most root vegetables such as potatoes, carrots, parsnips, and sweet potatoes are washed, peeled, sliced, cubed, shredded or riced and then dehydrated.

The dehydration of beef enables 1.6 ships to carry overseas what ordinarily would require 10 ships. In the process of dehydration fresh beef is boned, trimmed, cut into cubes and cooked in a large kettle, ground into granular form, and then dried by using various methods of varied temperatures.

Another process is to drop raw ground beef on hot revolving drums, peeling it off before it is entirely cooked but with most of the moisture gone, then placing it on trays which are put into revolving dryer drums.

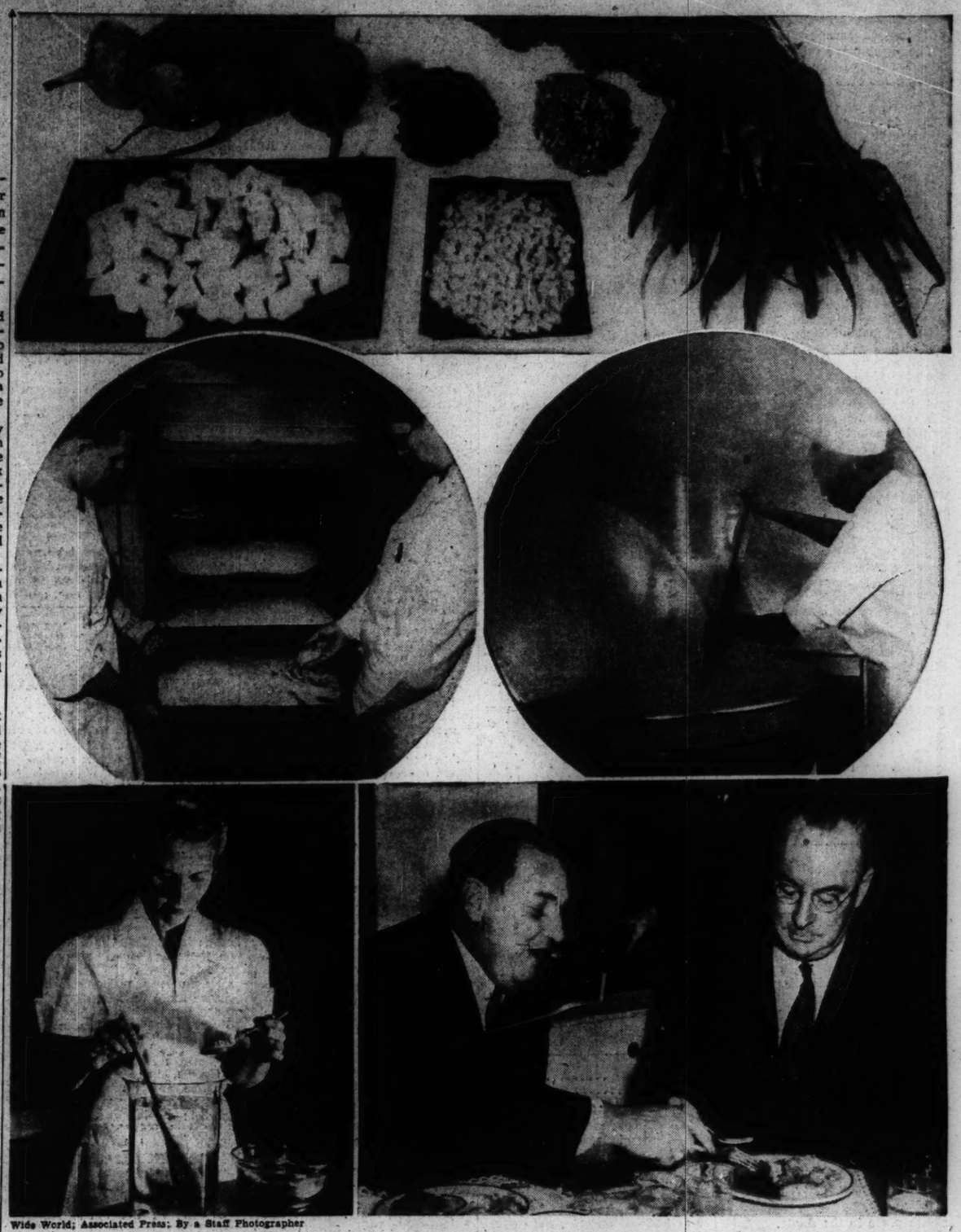
Milk and eggs are most often dried by spraying them in an air-conditioned or vacuum chamber. As the sprayed substance falls it dries. Milk also is dried on hot drums and the film is scraped off by a knife.

Favorable Prospects

Prospects for dehydration following the war are promising and important. This kind of food will continue necessary for a while at least. The Department of Agriculture epects that the United States must be prepared to feed the world's starved populations for at least 18 months after the war. According to some experts it more likely will be five or six years. Dehydration will become increasingly important in relation to our domestic transportation problems. It undoubtedly will become a major factor in the saving of space on trucks and in freight cars.

Moreover, dehydration is one way, and a convenient one, to store crop surpluses. It will utilize local and seasonal peaks of production and will make available more summertime foods the year round. The Red Cross, for instance, could store in various places throughout the country foods of every description, ready for any emergency.

Dehydration of foods is proving its worth in wartime. It may take an extensive advertising program, however, to prove to John Q. Public its advantages in peacetime.



Wide World; Associated Press; By a Staff Photographer

Now Possible to Feed Huge Armies Overseas With a Minimum of Food Ships

Top—Vegetables as they come out of the garden are diced for dehydrating, and when dried would come down to the little piles in the center. Left circle—Dried egg white. Here two U. S. Dept. of Agriculture bacteriologists examine three different methods of drying. Tests continue while production for Uncle Sam's forces goes on. Right circle—Cooks at one of the New York public schools which serves free lunches preparing kettles of soup from dehydrated vegetables. Lower left—Mixing dehydrated vegetables with water to make a gallon of soup. Lower right—The proof of the pudding in dehydrated foods. Leon Henderson (left), Price Administrator, and Donald Nelson, WPB chief.

Intimate Message: Washington

Introducing Sir William Beveridge ..... *By Richard L. Strout*

The historic report of Sir William Beveridge proposing a far-reaching extension of the already complex British social security system to insure a national minimum for every citizen, in every income group, under every circumstance of want, will be published tomorrow and has already become a subject of controversy. I can leave the report itself to the news commentators, but in order to provide the wartime setting for the extraordinary document and its author let me put down some notes of an interview I had with him a few weeks ago.

Sir William's Club is one of those ample Victorian edifices, possessing space and dignity in about equally large proportions, and of course sharing the bone-penetrating chill which now is characteristic of Britain's wartime coal shortage. Pictures of Bright, Cobden, Cromwell, and other worthies adorn the walls, and there is a marble life-size statue of Electra, in negligee in prominent position, which no modern member of the Club is quite able to account for, although it is held in universal affectionate esteem.

Sir William met me in the lobby as I stepped in from the blacked-out street and I found myself talking to a sturdy, elderly man with a shock of white hair, a light white stubble on very pink cheeks, bold, prominent features, a piercing glance, a beak-like nose and a profile something like Carl Sandburg's, though with none of the latter's poetic dreaminess.

Sir William has been a life-long bachelor, and there is something of the jaunty and resolute untidiness about his appearance which ultimately comes to the happy male who has not been subject to feminine discipline, or the final affectionate pat on his hat and tug at his handkerchief before he leaves for the office.

Sir William was director of the famous London School of Economics from 1919 to 1937, and is now head of one of the great colleges of Oxford and has been associated with British social security reforms since the days of Mr. David Lloyd George. For the war he has given up his Oxford house and taken a flat, and three nights of the week he sleeps in the basement of his London club—basements having taken a new value since the blitz.

As we had dinner Sir William commented to the waiter, evidently an old retainer of the place, about the bomb which wrecked the famous old club just next door. He was eating at that corner table there, he said, pointing to it, but after the bomb went off he was under that table across the room. The waiter respectfully recalled that he himself had ended up under the buffet, on the same occasion, with the massive silver tureens on top of him.

As a youth Sir William made high scholarship records at Oxford, but after reading the famous "Condition of the People" gave up the bar, for which he was fitting, and came to live at the settlement, Toynbee Hall, in the London slums. He started work on the "Committee for Dealing With Unemployment" in 1903, came to know the Webbs who "pushed him on," as he said, to Winston Churchill in 1908; in the Board of Trade, and "he and I," he chuckled, "invented unemployment insurance and unemployment exchanges."

Sir William recalls proudly that he was a "leader writer" on the old Morning Post for two years, a singular connection since the Post was one of the most Tory, though brilliantly edited, newspapers in Britain, in the aristocratic tradition. Sir William wrote primarily on social problems and pays tribute to the memory of the great journal, now absorbed in the Daily Telegraph, in commenting that "I never wrote a word I did not believe" and that in all the time he was there only one of his editorials was changed.

In World War I Sir William found his place with Mr. David Lloyd George in the remarkably successful Ministry of Munitions and later dealing with the food problem. Incidentally, plans were drawn up after 1918 for food rationing in the event of another great crisis, and these were ready and waiting for Lord Woolton in World War II and are now in effect.

Sir William was in Washington in 1933 and chatted with President Roosevelt at the White House, on this same problem of social security, though he doubts whether the President remembers him.

He has been working on the present great scheme for the Government since June, 1941, having done other odd jobs in the meantime, like participating in the report of the Committee on Skilled Men in the Services and the controversial fuel rationing report. The Government does not necessarily accept these reports; it makes them the basis for study and consideration.

The latest report undoubtedly marks a historic step in Britain and at the least is apt to become the postwar program of the Labor Party. But Sir William is a nonpolitical figure and he hopes, naturally enough, that the Churchill Government will accept it. "Ah," he quoted a Conservative friend as saying of his program for a national minimum, "you are trying to push back the revolution!" Sir William smilingly decries the aim, but explains that in any event he would prefer an intellectual revolution to one brought on by hunger.

I left Sir William in his famous club, preparing to make up a bridge "four" with his cronies, and stepped out again into the blacked-out London street. I reflected that wartime has produced an intellectual ferment in Britain, and that the Beveridge report is symptomatic of something very basic that is going on, the search for a better postwar world that will justify to the common man all the sacrifices and hardships he is now making. Whether or not it takes the form marked out by Sir William Beveridge, the great document undoubtedly gives him a place in history.

Society Note: It has just become known here that Sir William, having disposed of his report, is taking a Scottish wife on Dec. 15—Mrs. Janet Mair, lifelong collaborator with him in his social security work.

To Change the Subject:

Doorway to Friendship ..... *By Wyona Dashwood*

The Greenwich House doorway, through which many have learned what America is about, has just swung the hinges on its 40th year in Manhattan's teeming downtown neighborhood that converges upon No. 27 Barrow Street.

Greenwich House, of Greenwich Village, has been a haven for the children of a city melting-pot parentage that ranges the world's map, and the summation of its endeavor had succinct definition in this year's anniversary report of its director and co-founder, Mrs. Mary Kingsbury Simkovich. The report stressed that "it is what happens to the individual that is the test of social progress."

Today the "neighborhood house" is a six-story brick dwelling, hive of nursery schools, a "people's" theater, pottery shop, arts and crafts classes, concert, language, music and dance classes; a housewives' marketing guide club and athletic programs, with an up-State summer refuge for children a major offshoot.

The wartime anniversary finds the House headquarters for the Lower West Side Defense Council and active in Red Cross and nutrition work.

Its work has been praised by President Roosevelt, whose mother, Mrs. James J. Roosevelt, was a zealous patron of its works; Frances L. Perkins, Secretary of Labor, who "saw" New York as a resident of Greenwich House; Marshall Field, President of the settlement, who praised Mrs. Simkovich's intrepidity in the face of wartime pressure to be "scared off" the essential social job, and Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia.

The activities of Greenwich House, reflecting all the interests of a neighborhood multiple in origins, has brought neighborliness to the heart of the nation's biggest city.

Established for the continuing, rather than the special, need, it has kept close to the people during all the changes of the years, and the sermon in democracy of its friendliness and help is reflected in the hearts of the thousands who have benefited from its social guidance.

Thus, in the war effort, as in everything else, it sees the opportunity to demonstrate the worth of the neighborhood as a unit of city and nation.

Bruins Face National Hockey League Leaders in Game at the Garden Tonight

Detroit Red Wings Bring Powerful Club to Boston

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The most powerful team in the National Hockey League at the present time will be seen in action tonight at Boston Garden, and it seems a bit queer to remember that team is not the Bruins but the Red Wings of Detroit.

Time was, and not so very long ago at that, when all the Bruins had to do to beat the Wings was throw their skates on the ice. Tonight, however, it will be a different story as the Motor City sextet faces off from the heights of first place in the National Hockey League.

A little digging through hockey history discloses that Detroit has seldom been a victor here in Boston. When the league first began, it took the Wings six seasons to notch their first win in the Hub, that momentous occasion coming on the night of Jan. 23, 1932.

More recently they went over five seasons before they were able to win here, from Jan. 31, 1937, until March 29 of this year, and that victory eight months ago hurt for it was the first game of the semifinal play-offs for the Stanley Cup. Wings won at the Garden 6-4, and then eliminated the Bruins in two straight games by taking the second contest at the Detroit Olympia 3-1.

Proved Troublesome

As a matter of fact, though, the Wings lately have proved troublesome for the Bruins despite their poor record in Boston. Bruins haven't beaten Jack Adams' club in their last five meetings—or ever since the Krauts left for the Royal Canadian Air Force.

The last game Schmidt, Dumart, and Bauer played for Boston was on Feb. 10, 1942, when the Bruins beat Montreal Canadiens here 8-1. The game before that was here with the Wings, with the Bruins winning 3-0. Since then the clubs met twice more in the regular season, Bruins tying 3-3 here and losing 3-1 at Detroit, twice in the play-offs with Bruins losing both times, and once this season when the Wings won 3-0 in Detroit.

Wings Favored

Picked as the favorite this season, the Detroit club is living up to its expectations. Only Toronto and Chicago have been able to beat the Wings, whose 15 points places them one game ahead of Chicago and two games ahead of Boston.

Detroit is the club least hit by the departure of players for service, and consequently has strength evenly distributed throughout the whole team. Johnny Mowers is a top goalie, ranking just behind Frankie Brimsek and Turk Broda. Jimmy Orlando, Jack Stewart, Ebbie Goodfellow, and Alex Motter are experienced defensemen, while the forward lines count only one newcomer in Harry Watson from the disbanded Brooklyn Americans. They have Don Grosso, Sid Abel, and Eddie Wares for one line; Syd Howe, Mud Bruneteau and Carl Liscombe for another; and Watson, Joe Carveth, and Connie Brown for a third.

"Sprout Line"

Making his debut in Boston tonight will be young Jack Shill, who was injured in the game with New York Rangers Nov. 15. He will be at right wing with Center Don Gallinger and Left Wing Bep Guidolin, who together form the youngest line ever to play for Boston if not for the entire N. H. L. as well. Manager Art Ross calls them his "Sprout Line" and maintains they will become as famous as his Krauts if they can keep together.

In the league's scoring race Bruneteau is the only player of either Detroit or Boston who figures with the leaders, Syl Apps of Toronto and Lynn Patrick of New York are tied for the top with 18 points each, while Bruneteau, Gordon Drillon of Montreal, and Max Bentley of Chicago are right behind with 17.

Eastman Has Cheery Note For Majors

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

As the National and American Leagues were in separate meetings today at Chicago, at least three items of interest were before local baseball fans.

First and foremost, of course, was the encouraging message from Washington by Joseph B. Eastman, Defense Transportation Director, that he felt other types of travel by individuals and groups "have possibly a lesser justification than baseball team travel," as reported by The Associated Press.

Cut Schedules

Despite the fact that the letter in no way guaranteed the future of the majors, the magnates at the annual Chicago convention sensed a cheering note in the mere realization that a Government official had given first intimation that there would be a 1943 season.

Presidents Ford Frick of the National League and William Harridge of the American made it known that the '43 schedules have been reduced from four to three East-West trips, cutting travel by something like 23,000 miles. The manufacture of an increased number of double-headers has also reduced Pullman riding. Too, drastic changes may yet be made in the spring training program.

At a time when the Hub thought he was somewhere on overseas duty, Joe Cronin showed up at the Windy City in his Red Cross uniform, ready to take an active role in the meetings as manager of the Red Sox. Joe's assignment to duty has been postponed again, which can be put down as a break for the Sox.

Terry Through

Another story of mild local interest concerns the resignation of Bill Terry as director of the New York Giants' minor league holdings. The one-time first baseman and manager of the Giants told newspapermen on the scene that he quit merely because the club no longer needed a director for its farm system. The war is causing all big league teams to minimize their minor league interests.

Some critics were inclined to believe, however, that Terry was due to settle in another major spot, possibly as owner and president of the Phils. It is rumored that Bill will either buy the N. L. cellar champs with someone else, or simply operate them for the league. As no major club is currently without a manager, it is not likely that the Memphis oil magnate is contemplating a return to the dugout.

However, it may be that financial independence has prompted Terry to retire, or perhaps he is headed for a spot in the service.

Clicking Steadily for Rossmen

Veteran Line for Bruins

It usually does not take any player long to find his scoring eye when he is playing with Bill Cowley, center, one of the best center-ice men in hockey, and Buzz Boll, left, and Art Jackson, right, are proving no exceptions. At least one member of Cowley's line has managed to get in the scoring figures in every game this season but one, and that one game was when the Bruins were shut out by Detroit.

In the Dugout
with Rumill

Interesting Data on Managers

The current issue of Baseball Digest, published in Chicago, reveals some interesting statistics on big league managers.

Almost any person who has paid his or her way into a ball park would think, on snap judgment, that the highest managerial winning percentage in the majors belongs to Joe McCarthy of the Yankees. It is a rare October which does not find Marse Joe in a World Series.

But Baseball Digest ranks McCarthy no better than second. In the leadoff is smiling Billy Southworth, the quiet, likable fellow who last season led the Cardinals to a N. L. pennant and series triumph over McCarthy and his Yankees.

Southworth, it seems, has won 316 games in approximately four seasons with the St. Louis Club and lost 189, for a .626 pace. McCarthy, after 17 years with the Cubs and Yanks, boasts a .624 percentage with 1,618 won and 977 lost.

Durocher Third

Brooklyn will be interested to learn that third place belongs to Lippy Leo Durocher, who will be back again at Ebbets Field in '43 with the support of Branch Rickey. Leo's four-year record is 376 and 238 for a .612 pace. Following behind Leo in order are Mel Ott, Frankie Frisch, Bill McKechnie and Del Baker (tied), Joe Cronin, Luke Sewell, Connie Mack, Jimmy Dykes, Bucky Harris, Lou Boudreau, Casey Stengel, Jimmy Wilson and Hans Lobert.

The Digest shows Connie Mack with 3,259 victories in 44½ years at the helm of the Pittsburgh and Philadelphia clubs. McKechnie, senior pilot of the N. L., has won 1,541.

What the poll does not and cannot reveal, of course, is the quality of material at the disposal of each skipper.

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As this is written, 154 big leaguers are in the service or about to go in. The American League has a 91 to 63 bulge on the National. On top of this, many other players in major company are now in defense plants, marking time until they either climb into uniform or report for spring training. All of which would seem to indicate that big league baseball is doing its share in the war effort. The minors, of course, have contributed many times the major figure to Uncle Sam's forces.

The longest defense list in the majors at the moment belongs to the White Sox, bearing up Jimmy Dikes' statement that "Everything happens to me." The Sox have lost 15 players. An even dozen have gone from the Senators. The N. L. leaders are the poor Phils, with 11 gone. The Yankees have given 10 and the Dodgers nine. One of the most commendable recent enlistments is that of George Selkirk, who as a family man at 36, was not apt to be drafted. Canadian born, George talked all during the '42 season of going in.

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When Horace Stoneham goes into the service, as he expects to in a couple of weeks, Mel Ott will be in the driver's seat at the Polo Grounds. Little Mel has come a long way since that distant day he first walked into the Giant clubhouse to be handed a uniform by John McGraw. And there seems scant doubt that the still-youthful Louisiana boy will go much further in the years ahead, whether or not his progress is interrupted by the war, which is unlikely.

With the possible exception of Luke Sewell at St. Louis, Ott did the best managing job in the majors last season. Mel took a second division club and won 85 games, many of which he clubbed to the heavy end of the tally with his own bludgeon. Upon his appointment by Stoneham, many observers doubted if Ott's quiet temperament was suited to the task of a pilot. But Mel in less than six months chased his critics right out of the Polo Grounds and up over Coogan's Bluff.

Buckeyes Poll Most Votes As No. 1 Football Eleven

NEW YORK, Dec. 1 (AP)—Ohio State, Big Ten champion and winner in nine of 10 games, is the best college football team of 1942 in the opinion of 156 sports experts polled by the Associated Press.

The Buckeyes, ranked No. 1 in the first three tabulations of the season, skidded to 10th in the middle of the campaign but were third a week ago following their defeat of Michigan. This week, on the strength of their 41-12 victory over Iowa Pre-Flight, Coach Paul Brown's athletes returned to the throne.

Georgia, which took over the front position when Ohio State abdicated late in October, finished 93 points behind the midwesterners in the final compilation.

Slumped to Eighth

Boston College, victim of Holy Cross' gridirony after being on top for only one week, slumped to eighth place in the finale.

Wisconsin, only team to conquer the Buckeyes, grabbed third place just ahead of Tulsa, unbeaten champion of the Missouri Valley circuit and a Sugar Bowl participant.

In making their final selections the experts also gave a thumping approval to the various New Year's day bowl line-ups. Of the 10 clubs, every eleven not held back by a school or conference rule against post-season contests has been chosen for a bowl game.

In Rose Bowl

Second-place Georgia will compete in the tourney of roses struggle against the still-to-be-determined Pacific Coast King; fourth-place Tulsa and seventh Tennessee will enliven things at New Orleans; Georgia Tech, in fifth place, goes against Texas, No. 11, in the Cotton Bowl while Boston College, in eighth place, furnishes the opposition for 10th-place Alabama in Miami's Orange festival.

Ohio State, which finished 13th a year ago in Brown's first season as head coach, collected 337 points during the season while limiting its opponents to 114.

Although neither Brown nor any of his aids has mentioned it, it has become known that 21 of the Buckeye players were taken ill en route to Madison, Wis., for the crucial game with the powerful Badgers and were not at their strongest in the 17-to-7 setback.

List of Victims

The Buckeyes' victims in the Big Ten were Indiana, Purdue, Northwestern, Illinois and Michigan. Outside the circuit they triumphed over Fort Knox, Southern California, Pittsburgh and the Iowa Seahawks.

The standings of the teams (first place votes in parentheses, points figured on 10-9-8-7 etc., basis):

First Ten

Ohio State (84)	1,432
Georgia (62)	1,339
Wisconsin (4)	983
Tulsa (4)	936
Georgia Tech	705
Notre Dame	590
Tennessee	533
Boston College	485
Michigan	467
Alabama	234

Second Ten

11—Texas, 137; 12—Stanford, 72; 13—University of California at Los Angeles, 54; 14—William & Mary (1), 39; 15—Santa Clara, 32; 16—Auburn, 25; 17—Washington State, 24; 18—Mississippi State, 22; tie for 19 and 20—Minnesota, Holy Cross (1), and Penn State, 19 points each.

Also rans: Illinois, 18; Indiana, 12; Penn, 9; California, 8; Hardin-Simmons, 5; Rice, 5; Navy, 4; Louisiana State, 3; Army, 3; Amherst, 2; Iowa, 2; North Carolina, 1; Fordham, 1; Missouri, 1.

Survey by Editor Reveals Golf Due for Drop in 1943

By A. Linde Fowler
Writes for The Christian Science Monitor

"What do you think the prospects are for golf clubs in 1943?"

That was one of six queries put to officials of district golf associations in a countrywide questionnaire sent out by Herb Graffis, editor of "Golfdom." Another question had to do with how much play had increased or decreased this year on both private and public courses in these various districts; what revision in course maintenance and clubhouse operations might seem advisable; what had been the effects of gasoline rationing and other topics based upon war-time problems of the clubs.

The mere fact that Graffis got responses from officials of a score of district and State associations is evidence that they all are very much interested, while the nature of their individual replies indicate that the majority agree that play in 1943 probably will decrease more than it did this year, especially in clubs of the outlying districts which are hardest hit by gasoline rationing.

National Rationing

Graffis introduced his questionaire and digests of returned letters from regional officials as follows:

"Experience this year, during which Eastern clubs got a preview of the effect gasoline rationing probably will have nationally, gives basis for the belief that at least 1,500 of the 5,209 golf clubs operated in the spring of 1942 won't be played on in 1943. Of the nation's golf clubs at the start of 1942 there were 2,007 that had one or more 18-hole courses. There were 3,202 nine-hole clubs. These clubs were classified as 3,288 private clubs; 1,210 daily-fee courses, and 711 public courses.

"Basing our estimates mainly on the maps, we don't see much chance for about 500 of the 18-hole clubs and 1,000 of the nine-hole clubs to operate in 1943. The public courses probably won't lose more than 30, and those in the far-out districts of large cities in State park areas."

Among those who responded to the questionaire was James D. Standish, Jr., President of the Detroit District Golf Association, Secretary of the Michigan State Golf League, and a member of the Executive Committee of the U. S. G. A. as far back as 1925. In addition he was a player of no mean ability in years gone by, for in the national amateur championship of 1915 at Detroit he put out Francis Ouimet, defender of the title and, of course, one of the favorites of that year.

Cannot Plan Ahead

Standish, in his response to the query of what the play would be in 1943 was that clubs composed of older men, and in well populated communities, would be all right next year, whereas other clubs will have to close, and play in general will be light. As to planning for next year, he wrote, "conditions shift so rapidly that to try to forecast what clubs should do is foolish. We can't plan for more than one month ahead now, and to try to guess on six months ahead is out of the question."

The Secretary of the Detroit District Association, H. A. White, also answered the questionnaire, and called attention to the fact that he attended a meeting of one of the prominent Detroit clubs at which its President stated that unless the Government issued an order to close clubs, "their club was going to remain open," and, as "their main problem was labor, they were making the necessary plans to divide their membership, both men and women, assign them to certain duties necessary to successfully run the club. He even anticipated that they might have to wash dishes, keep the grass cut, and do general housecleaning."

At Winchester

Something along that line already has been done right here in the Boston District; for as set forth in these columns the other day, President John P. Carr of Winchester called upon club volunteers to take up sod on the third fairway to make preparations for the artificial pond for winter sports. It can be stated, furthermore, that many years ago a golf course on Cape Cod was maintained through the labor of members who devoted a certain amount of their time to cuttting the grass and doing other necessary services. In their case, however, they were allowed concessions on their dues, according to the amount of time they put in. That might not be so good in these days, when full dues are essential to keep the club in operation.

Along these lines, John Corcoran, Executive Secretary of the Massachusetts Golf Association, answering the Graffis questionnaire, said in regard to mistakes clubs have made: "Clubs have not reduced their dues to a minimum, thereby attracting a volume of members. With the average golfer already burdened with taxes and with less chance to play golf, he felt that he didn't get out what he put in in dollars and cents. Not that the average golfer has lost interest, but he would rather pay a regular fee for the few times he plays."

Crimson Tide Old Hand For Bowl Contests

Alabama, opponent of Boston College in the Orange Bowl, New Year's Day, is an old hand at bowl competition. Six times has the Crimson Tide appeared in such post-season competition, five times in the Rose Bowl and once in the Cotton Bowl. And their record in such competition should be a warning for the Tide has won three, tied one and lost one in the Rose Bowl, and defeated Texas A & M in the Cotton Bowl last January.

The Eagles are not new to such post-season play since they were edged out by Clemson in the Cotton Bowl game of 1940, but last January they upset a greatly favored Tennessee grid team in the Sugar Bowl.

Greater Incentive

Of the two teams, the Eagles undoubtedly have the greater incentive to win. This is a chance for vindication for the Boston boys. They were soundly trounced by Holy Cross in their final and objective game of the season, 55 to 12, and while the Eagles do not discredit the Crusaders, they do not feel the score a proper comparison of the two clubs.

The Boston College coaches have promised Alabama plenty of trouble in this coming game and on the season record the Eagles look like the better team. Boston won eight and lost only one. Alabama went through a 10-game season with three defeats.

Three Defeats

Alabama lost to Georgia, 21 to 10, Georgia Tech, 7 to 0, and the Georgia Pre-Flight School, 35 to 19. The Tide can score apparently, for in its 10-game schedule Georgia Tech was the only team to shut the Alabama eleven out. The Alabama team scored 209 points to its opponents' 76. Boston College countered with 261 points for and 74 against—55 of the latter in the final game.

Passing and Kicking Football Competition Being Proposed

Pacific Coast Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—American football will be immeasurably improved if a resolution to be submitted to the A. A. U. at its forthcoming convention in Chicago by manager-coach Charles F. Hunter of The Olympic Club track-field team is adopted.

Hunter's resolution is that the A. A. U. include "Football Field Games for Distance" in its annual outdoor championship program and also suggest to its various districts that they do the same at their annual meets. "Everyone interested in football," said Hunter, "complains about the scarcity of good drop kickers, punters, and place kickers, but very little has been done to encourage boys to acquire proficiency in this important phase of the American game. If my suggestion is adopted and the A. A. U. districts take up the idea throughout the country, we will soon have kickers the equal of those in Australia, where the youngsters practice kicking a football like our boys practice throwing a baseball. I think the A. A. U. has a great opportunity to do a good service to football (which is the most popular game in this country) and to provide the spectators with an interesting addtion to its championship program."

Included on Coast

Hunter suggests that rules be formulated to allow each contestant three official kicks in each division . . . each to be allowed to kick on the run . . . and to be permitted to follow through with his run as long as the ball is not over the line when kicked. He also suggests a special test for kicking with both feet in order to encourage boys to develop this phase of kicking. The other feature of the field games would be—passing for distance, an event that would be of great interest to the spectators. The Pacific Association A. A. U., of which Hunter is secretary-treasurer, will include football field games in its annual championships next May. The suggestion will also be submitted to the National Collegiate Athletic Association.

Up to a few years ago throwing the football was one of the features of the California Interscholastic Federation's track-field championships and the record is held by John Raitt (Fullerton) with a distance of 220 feet in 1935. In 1934 Bud Wilson of Compton High achieved a distance of 237 feet in a meet in Southern California. Should the A. A. U. and the N. C. A. A. add football field games to their track program there can be little doubt but that the high schools all over the country will follow their constructive lead.

Witness Better Kicking

Then within five years spectators at American football games will witness better kicking and passing than has ever been seen on a field in this country. Also we will not hear from sports writers (who have visited Australia and seen the great kickers of the Australian game in action) that no one can kick like the Aussies. Potentially the American boy is the equal of any in the world and this applies to kicking a football as well as doing anything else.

♪ ♪ ♪

Coast Guardsman Dale Ward (with all expenses paid) will represent this city in the national match game bowling championships in Chicago Dec. 8-13 inclusive. Ward won the honor through his victory in the San Francisco match game championship tournament which was sponsored by the Bowling Proprietor's Association with the invaluable co-operation of the San Francisco Sporting Green.

Entries for the tourney were limited to men with averages of 180 or better and winners in the elimination tests each received $100 and the right to compete in the final round for the championship at the Downtown Bowl. Ward's winning total was 4026 pins which gave him an average of 201; George Sikol finished second with 3944; Bill Kratter third with 3808; Rex Golobic fourth with 3777; and Gene Coburn fifth with 3687.

A native of Iowa, Ward came to San Francisco to enlist in the Coast Guard Service and it is possible that when he returns to this city arrangements will be made for him to play a match with Private Johnson of Fort Scott who with scores of 216, 257, and 232 (705) rolled up the highest tally of the San Francisco fall season in the Golden Gate House league competition.

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"The Fresno Bee" is to be commended for sponsoring the annual Fresno Junior tennis tournament the primary object of which is to discover potential stars in the high schools of that city. Jean Avery of the Fresno Recreation Department supervised the tournament and won praise for the excellent manner in which she handled every detail of the event. There were five classes for girls and five for boys and the tournament attracted over 2,000 entries. Roosevelt High led with 3 victories and Einstein Playgrounds was next with 2.

According to Ed Schoenfeld of the "Fresno Bee" the best prospect revealed by the tournament were Merle Holloway, Clifford Mitchell, and Bob Ayres. An interesting coincidence occurred in class E the final of which was played between Bob Ayres and schoolmate Dave Standeford, these two boys having played the final round in class D in 1940 with Ayres winning both times. Eleven-year-old Larry Huebner and 10-year-old Jim Reed played the longest match with Huebner the victor after two hours of play. Huebner won class A in 1940; class B in 1941 and class C this year.

1942 Fresno High School Champions: Class A, Dorothy Corgiat (St. John's); class B, Evelyn Jove (Lincoln); class C, Bee Bussian (Washington Junior High); class D, Mary Warner (Roosevelt); class E, Merle Holloway (Roosevelt). Boys—Class A, Ralph Freund (Einstein Playgrounds); class B, Richard Chochalias (Einstein P.); class C, Larry Woolmer (Fremont); class D, Clifford Mitchell (Roosevelt); class E, Bob Ayres, (Fresno).

H. Archie Richardson

Eastern Sports Prospects

NEW YORK, Dec. 1 (AP)—By next week there may be some definite information on what to expect in the way of intercollegiate athletics next year. . . . The eastern athletic directors meet then, and the assumption is that they expect word on Army and Navy plans for using college facilities before they start making their own plans. . . . According to well-founded rumors, the services will take over a good many colleges, either completely or in part, as training centers and they may have picked the schools already. . . . Until the services give the word, the baker's dozen of directors who talked at yesterday's football luncheon couldn't say much except that they believe in the value of football and hope to see it continue, as Asa Bushnell said, "until there's no one left but the water boy—or maybe it will be the water girl, at that."

♪ ♪ ♪

While most of the athletic directors were discoursing on the colleges' responsibilities in providing competitive sports for students, Cornell's Bob Kane didn't overlook the fact that college boys will be college boys. . . . "I wouldn't like to see the students in a town the size of Ithaca, N. Y., without sports to compete with the local pubs," he suggested.

♪ ♪ ♪

Charlie Grimm will be the star of the Chicago baseball writers' dinner tonight when he puts on his imitation of the eight national league managers battling the umps. . . . Jimmy Crowley claims that one of the football season's major mysteries is how his North Carolina Cloudbusters could gain all season with a mousetrap play through the line but couldn't make it work against Fordham. . . . Hockey finally has come of age: Armand "Bep" Guidolin, who played a good game for the Bruins against the Rangers here Sunday, was born just six days before the first hockey game was played in Madison Square Garden.

Flynn Honored

Wallace C. "Wally" Flynn of Arlington has been awarded a varsity "H" even though he did not play in the Yale game, the Harvard Athletic Council has announced.

The action was unprecedented in Harvard football history and was taken because the young freshman end and wingback had seen service in all Crimson games but the final one, because he was overlooked when substitutions were being made so that boys could earn their letters, and because in all probability he will not have another chance to play varsity football at Harvard.

Harvard Back On Holy Cross Football List

WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 1 (AP)—Holy Cross will play an all-major football schedule in 1943, centennial year, including a resumption of rivalry with Harvard, Cornell, and Fordham, new teams to the 1943 schedule.

Five of the nine games are scheduled for Worcester, with a possibility that the Cornell game, now scheduled for Ithaca, might be transferred to Worcester. One date, Nov. 6, is open, but arrangements are being made to fill this. Due to transportation problems, a game with Mississippi U, scheduled for this date at Worcester, was canceled.

Dartmouth, Brown, Colgate, Temple, Syracuse, and Boston College are the 1942 teams back on the schedule and Manhattan, Duquesne, North Carolina State, those replaced.

The schedule:

Sept. 25, Dartmouth; Oct. 2, Brown; 9, Harvard at Boston; 16, Cornell at Ithaca; 23, Colgate; 30, Temple; Nov. 6, permanently open; 13, Fordham at New York; 20, Syracuse; 27, Boston College at Boston.

Penn Eleven Elects

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Cleo R. Calcagni, right tackle from Smithton, Pa., was elected captain of the University of Pennsylvania football team. Calcagni, a junior, also holds a track letter. He was graduated from Connellsville Pa., High School.

Poe Cup to Headley

PRINCETON, N. J. (AP)—David Knight Headley, senior tackle from St. Paul, Minn., was awarded the John Prentiss Poe Cup as Princeton University's outstanding varsity football player of the past season.

In the Navy Now

CHAPEL HILL, N. C., Dec. 1 (AP)—Jim Tatum, who has just rounded out his first season as head football coach at North Carolina, took up a new task yesterday as lieutenant in the Navy Pre-Flight School here. Another athletic figure in the group of officers who began a 30-day indoctrination course was Jim Weaver, athletic director at Wake Forest.

Football Attendance Off From 1941 Season Figures

NEW YORK, Dec. 1 (AP)—The war, which drew the blame for player shortages, travel difficulties and other unpleasantries endured by college football this year, also hit most of the nation's major gridiron schools where it hurt the most—at the box office.

Some of the teams played before more fans than the previous season, but grid attendance as a whole suffered its first sizeable decline in recent years, with every section of the country falling below the figures for 1941.

An Associated Press survey of 82 of the leading football schools across the nation today reflected a drop of nearly 19 per cent in home attendance from last season, which had enjoyed a boost of four per cent over 1940.

419-Game Total

The survey included a total of 419 games with an aggregate attendance of 7,025,560 compared with last year's 8,637,890 for 402 contests.

While bad weather came in for its share of the blame, along with various other things, all sections placed most of the responsibility for the decline on the war.

The largest sectional drop was on the Pacific Coast, the only region to show a decline last year. Attendance was off 30 per cent from 1941, with 1,542,451 customers attending 50 games last year and 1,090,686 attending 49 this season. The only far western teams to show an increase were Oregon State and St. Mary's.

The smallest decrease came in the Midwest, where a wealth of strong teams kept the fans clicking the turnstiles. Midwestern teams played 107 games before 2,146,826 persons, while the same clubs operated in 91 games in 1941, witnessed by 2,319,088, making a decrease this year of seven and a half per cent.

Individual increases were chalked up by Ohio State, Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois and Purdue of the Big Ten and such other Midwestern teams as Tulsa, Marquette and Notre Dame.

In the East, 21 major teams noted a decline of 23 per cent, playing before home crowds totaling 1,960,367 in 115 games this year and 2,515,803 in 111 contests in 1941. All teams showed declines except Boston College, Pennsylvania, Penn State, Syracuse, Georgetown and Holy Cross.

Off 21 Per Cent

The Southwest Conference was off 21 per cent, with every team except Texas showing a loss. The seven teams had a home attendance of 345,429 in 30 home games this year and 438,620 for 31 in 1941.

All except five of 21 teams surveyed in the South reported decreases, from a total of 1,677,026 for 104 games in 1941 to 1,340,503 in 101 games this year, a drop of 20 per cent. Georgia's Rose Bowl-bound conference champions had a sizeable increase, along with Alabama, Auburn, Mississippi State and Vanderbilt.

Utah was the only Rocky Mountain team with an attendance boost and the area as a whole slumped from 166,902 in 1941 to 141,798 in 1942, a decrease of 15 per cent.

Granted Permission

AUSTIN, Texas, Dec. 1 (AP)—The administration has granted permission for the University of Texas, Southwest Conference champions, to meet Georgia Tech in the Cotton Bowl football classic at Dallas on New Year's Day.

Ohio State Captain

COLUMBUS, Ohio (AP)—Charles Csuri of Cleveland, described by Coach Paul Brown as the Midwest's outstanding tackle, was elected to captain the 1943 Ohio State University football team.

Restaurants

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Join the LOBSTER PARTY every Friday
HIGHLAND HOTEL
Every Meal a Pleasant Memory
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
Spring Board Every Sunday Evening

'Willow and I' at the Shubert—'Lifeline' in New York—Music

Martha Scott Heads Cast Of New Play

By Edwin F. Melvin

In "The Willow and I," which came to the Shubert last evening, John Patrick has written a play in three moods. The first act is romantic drama. Act Two has melodramatic trimmings, with off-stage thunder and lightning, and sudden but not completely unexpected developments. In Act Three the determining factor is psychoanalysis, employed as a device to reach a solution to the problems that the playwright has propounded. Act One is admirably written and skilfully played by a cast headed by Martha Scott and Joanna Roos as two sisters who are rivals for the love of the same man. Acts Two and Three seem somewhat contrived, in a manner vaguely reminiscent of "The Old Maid."

The resemblance between the two plays is suggested by the bitterness of the rivalry between the two sisters. But Mr. Patrick's drama approaches the conflict in its own way. The two sisters, he makes clear, have little in common. The elder, played by Miss Scott, is highly sensitive, reserved, and imaginative. The younger, done by Miss Roos, is direct and outspoken. It is the elder who captures the heart of a young doctor, newly come to a small Southern city, back in the spring of 1900. The second scene of Act One sets forth her wedding day. But just before the marriage ceremony, her younger sister, in despair, tries to shoot herself. The elder struggles to prevent her, collapses when the gun is fired, and when she is partially revived recognizes no one around her.

* * *

Through the most of the second act, set many years later, the elder sister is deranged, and sits quietly looking out the window at the willow under which she was to have been a bride. The younger sister had married the doctor. The doctor himself had passed on long before the second act begins. Their son, now grown to manhood, has a young son of his own.

There are confessions by the younger sister, who tells a family physician how she had hated her sister. Before the end of the act, the deranged woman recovers her memory and returns to normal. The final act carries the rivalry a step further, with the elder sister unconsciously, and the younger deliberately, reaching out for the sympathy of the son.

Mr. Patrick does not seem to have clearly before him the primary purpose at which he is aiming. As a result the play at times seems confused and wandering. It digresses into lengthy discussions and philosophical speculations. But he does manage to hold attention and he has provided some interesting characters. His play seems one of promise more than complete fulfillment.

* * *

He has been helped by the players. Miss Scott's acting has the suggestion of gentleness and luminosity that the role of the elder sister requires. Miss Roos too is excellently cast as the younger sister. Gregory Peck gives an admirably sympathetic performance in the double role of the young doctor and the son.

Edward Pawley has an unusual part as the alcoholic father of the two girls. In the early part of the play he seems intended as a villainous figure, but as the story develops he is more gently treated. Cora Witherspoon adds to the play during her brief appearances as a maiden aunt of the two sisters, but she disappears after the first act. Amanda Randolph is likable as a dependable Negro maid, and there are a couple of attractive youngsters, Edwin Lewis as a little Negro boy and Alec Englander as the grandson of the younger sister.

Hunt Stromberg's "G-String Murders," based on Gypsy Rose Lee's novel, goes before the cameras in Hollywood today. William A. Wellman will direct from a screen play by James Gunn. The film will star Barbara Stanwyck. Featured in the cast is Eddie O'Shea, recently of the Broadway play, "The Eve of St. Mark." Other principals are Gloria Dickson, Iris Adrian, Marion Martin, Victoria Faust, Charles Dingle, J. Edward Bromberg, Pinky Lee, and Lou Lubin.

© Bachrach; Jas. Abresch; Empire

For "The Messiah"

Top: Gean Greenwell, bass soloist; Gertrude Gibson, soprano soloist. Below: Herald Stark, tenor; Thompson Stone, conductor; Winifred Hejdt, contralto. The oratorio will be presented by the Handel and Haydn Society, Sunday evening, Dec. 13, in Symphony Hall.

On the Stage

Joanna Roos, according to the New York Times, is resigning from "The Willow and I," and will leave the cast this week. Barbara O'Neill will take her place. Francis Compton, who was in the audience last night, is reported to be taking the part played by Richard Gordon.

* * *

"The Firefly," the postponement of which was announced in the final edition Monday, will have its premiere at the Majestic Theater Wednesday evening.

* * *

The American Friends of Czechoslovakia are sponsoring a special performance of Karel Capek's "R. U. R.," at the Barrymore Theater Wednesday evening. The proceeds will go to Czechoslovak Relief for the fighting Czechoslovak forces in Russia. The cast includes Edith Atwater, Hugo Haas, Horace Braham, and others. Staged by Lee Strasberg, with scenery by Boris Aronson, "R. U. R." will have its regular Broadway opening on Thursday.

'The Willow and I'

At the Shubert—New play by John Patrick, staged by Donald Blackwell, with setting by Lemuel Ayres and costumes by Aline Bernstein. Presented by Mr. Blackwell and Raymond Curtis. The cast:

Bessie Sutro	Joanna Roos
Tiny	Amanda Randolph
Mara Sutro	Martha Scott
Bailey	Edwin Lewis
Theodore Sutro	Edward Pawley
Millie Sutro	Cora Witherspoon
Dr. Oliver	Robert Harrison
Robin Todd	Gregory Peck
Duke Todd	Alec Englander
Clara	Pauline Meyers
Kirkland Todd	Gregory Peck
Dr. Trubee	Richard Gordon

On the Screen

Paramount has concluded a deal with David O. Selznick, under which Joan Fontaine will play the feminine starring role in the film version of Daphne Du Maurier's Novel, "Frenchman's Creek." Arturo de Cordova, Mexican stage and screen actor, will be her co-star. Mr. De Cordova, recently signed to a long term contract by Paramount, will play the role of the French gentleman pirate.

Miss Fontaine will play an English lady of fashion. Paramount plans to produce the picture in Technicolor.

* * *

A month of waiting ended Sunday, it was announced by Gradwell L. Sears, vice-president in charge of distribution at United Artists Corporation, with the arrival in this country of the master print of Noel Coward's British-made motion picture, "In Which We Serve."

Representing a huge investment, the film was in transit for several weeks. It was expected momentarily by plane or ship, but, because of wartime censorship, its route could not be ascertained in advance by cable from England. The delay was caused, it was learned, waiting for space on a bomber, which, by special arrangement, was to fly it to America.

"In Which We Serve" is the story of a destroyer in the English Navy. Woven into it are the dramatic histories of the ship's captain, played by Mr. Coward, of its officers and men, and of the wives and sweethearts they leave behind. The cast includes John Mills, Bernard Miles, Celia Johnson, Joyce Carey, and Kay Walsh. The film will have its New York premiere at the Capitol Theater, beginning on Thursday, Dec. 24. It is being released by United Artists.

At Copley Society

Paintings and drawings by Harry Wijk will be shown at the Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue, through Dec. 11.

Mr. Wijk has painted a number of portraits, several still-lifes, and some landscapes. His pictures show an industrious workmanship, and an earnest desire on the part of this painter to visualize his subject as fully and correctly as possible. There is range in the manner in which he handles paint; sometimes his brush has been meticulous, sometimes open and broad.

Outstanding exhibits at the Copley Society are "Snowberries," "Out of a Job," "Mrs. Publicover," "Air Raid Wardens," "The Old Burying Ground" and "In the Boat House." D. A.

Folk Dance Demonstration

Gene Gowing, National Director of Folkways, will give a demonstration and lesson in American Country Dances at the Bouvé-Boston School of Physical Education, on Wednesday at 4 p. m.

Pauline Chellis and members of the Dance Club of the Bouvé-Boston School will give a demonstration of the National Physical Fitness dance techniques at a meeting of the Massachusetts State Society for Health, Physical Education and Recreation, to be held at Boston Teachers College on Friday at 8 p. m.

Adventures Of Freighter Set Forth

By John Beaufort

New York

"Lifeline," by Norman Armstrong, crowds into three acts the adventures which befell the captain and crew of an eastbound tramp steamer, the 5,000-ton Clydesdale, carrying a cargo of petrol to England.

The Clydesdale meets and beats a German submarine, catches up with her convoy only to fall behind on account of engine trouble, is set afire by German planes, is abandoned by her crew and later reboarded by some of them after she has survived the blaze. The captain and some of the sailors perish in the course of the crossing. As the play closes, the survivors are preparing to sail the Clydesdale west on another voyage.

Mr. Armstrong has written a grim and sometimes realistic play. He catches a little of the casualness and the unselfconscious bravery of men, who, as one character complains, are acclaimed as heroes in wartime and forgotten when peace comes.

* * *

For various reasons, Mr. Armstrong's tribute seems less than satisfactory. One cause for its success in London, where it has been running nearly five months, may be that spectators there know from experience what the merchant marine lifeline means to their daily existence. We can only surmise its importance. It is possible, also, that "Lifeline" is being better performed in London than at the Belasco.

Gilbert Miller, the producer, has been fortunate in having Rhys Williams to play the bearded skipper of the temperamental tub and Whitford Kane to act the stubborn engineer who coaxes the failing engines. Mr. Williams is magnificent as the dour Scot with a fierce regard for discipline and a proud love of his ship and the merchant navy. Mr. Kane matches him admirably as the dogged engineer who knits in his spare time and who brings an Aspidistra aboard. Beneath their surface antagonism the two men feel a mutual affection, and Mr. Armstrong has written his play's best scenes for them.

* * *

Dudley Digges plays an Irish steward with characteristic inflections and droop of the head. There are competent performances by Victor Beecroft as a rescued seaman from another ship and by Bob White as an apprentice. Colin Keith-Johnston's mannerisms detract from his portrayal of a first mate who harangues the owner's son about working conditions and capitalistic employers but who assumes official airs as soon as he takes command of the ship. The author had an interesting idea in this concern with the merchant sailor's lot but he declined to develop it.

In general, the acting is apathetic—a condition for which Mr. Digges' direction and Mr. Armstrong's writing must share responsibility.

Most of the action aboard the Clydesdale occurs outside the saloon which Lemuel Ayres has designed. This absence of action and also the disjointed nature of the extremely short scenes give the impression that "Lifeline," like the Clydesdale, is suffering from engine trouble.

The sound effects—when in operation, which is infrequently—are not persuasive. And the discourses about life sound as if they never could have been uttered by a sailor had they not been put into his mouth by a garrulous author.

Theater Prospects

Katharine Cornell's production of Chekhov's "The Three Sisters" had its premiere at the National Theater, Washington, Monday.

* * *

Helen Hayes will shortly start rehearsing in Florence Ryerson's and Colin Clements' play about Harriet Beecher Stowe, under the management of Gilbert Miller. The play is as yet untitled.

Libya Films at Loew's

Films of the African offensive of the British Eighth Army that routed Rommel's forces in Egypt have reached Boston and are now on view at Loew's State and Orpheum.

© Barbara Morgan

Scene From Martha Graham's 'Every Soul Is a Circus'

To be presented by Miss Graham and her company in Alumnae Hall, Wellesley College, Monday evening.

Bach Suite for Flute Heard

"Danton" is the title of an unpublished and unperformed opera which Nikolai Lopatnikoff, attending the Boston Symphony Orchestra's concert in Symphony Hall last evening, composed in 1932 and got started in rehearsal in Germany, at the Cologne Opera, the following year. The work was tested on the Cologne stage under the musical direction of Eugene Szenkar. It is a piece in four acts, libretto by Boris Pines, after a play by Georges Büchner. Its dramatic subject matter is drawn from events in the French Revolution, and characters and action are wholly historic.

The principal figure, Danton, is portrayed in a heroic and, as musicians say, "sympathetic" light; though outcomes, naturally enough, are tragic. The role of Danton is composed for a tenor. The leading feminine figure, Danton's wife, Julie, is represented by a soprano. A chief scene pictures the Revolutionary Tribunal, where the chorus has an important function.

Mr. Lopatnikoff was twice called to the platform by last night's audience, to acknowledge applause for his Sonfonietta, op. 27, which was performed under the hands of Richard Burgin. The Sinfonietta, in three movements, has significance from the instrumental standpoint because it employs single woodwinds and brasses, instead of the classic pairs, thus freeing the harmony of historic harness. Single flute, oboe, clarinet, and so on down the plan result in juxtaposed rather than merged colors—a striped and banded, Egyptian-like effect.

The Sinfonietta's place on the program was just before the intermission. Ahead of all stood Bach's Suite in B minor for flute and strings, Georges, Laurent, flute soloist. The concert closed with Mahler's pleasant-sounding, if patience-straining, Symphony in D major, No. 1. Lengthy or not, the symphony hangs together in its four parts and unity must be allowed among its merits.

The occasion started off with a recitation on behalf of the Friends of the Boston Symphony Orchestra by Helen Howe, monologist. Old-style jacket and hat supplementing her costume, Miss Howe acted the part of a Friday afternoon Symphony devotee and observed, for one thing, that Horatio of the Saturday night crowd was puzzled by Shostakovitch. She surmised that Shostakovitch might, in turn, if things happened that way, be puzzled by Horatio.

She made reminiscent remark on Arthur Nikisch, head of the orchestra time away gone. After her, was not Nikisch of sleeve tipped by long white cuff somewhat brought back to view when the assistant conductor, Mr. Burgin, got in charge of affairs? Directing without baton does give a man a special look. Extended arm and spread-out hand do indeed qualify the figure the chief musician makes.

W. P. T.

'Lifeline'

A new drama in three acts and eight scenes by Norman Armstrong. Directed by Dudley Digges. Setting by Lemuel Ayres. Presented by Gilbert Miller at the Belasco Theater, beginning on Nov. 30. The cast:

Casey	Dudley Digges
Ronnie	Bob White
Larry Oulton	Stanley Phillips
Peter Launder	Colin Keith-Johnston
Dennis Comber	George Keane
Fred Judd	Everett Ripley
Captain J. McGrath	Rhys Williams
Jim Lloyd	Whitford Kane
Ed Murgess	George Boots
Copy Parker	Victor Beecroft
Dusty	Edward Hunt
Able Seaman	Michael Denis

Picture Plans

With Claudette Colbert and Paulette Goddard, two or its three feminine stars in army nurse uniforms, "So Proudly We Hail" has been put into production at Paramount by producer-director Mark Sandrich. Veronica Lake, the third star in the film, does not appear in the opening scenes showing the embarkation of nurses for Bataan from San Francisco.

* * *

"A Night to Remember," Columbia's comedy-mystery which co-stars Loretta Young and Brian Aherne, will be released nationally on Dec. 10. Seen in support of the co-starring team are Jeff Donnell, William Wright, Sidney Toler, Gale Sondergaard, Donald MacBride, Lee Patrick, Don Costello, Richard Gaines, and Blanche Yurka. Richard Wallace directed.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

RKO KEITH MEMORIAL — Their Newest Fun-Riot! BUD "Footloose" ABBOTT · LOU "Gumfoot" COSTELLO in WHO DONE IT? Also GET HEP TO LOVE — EXTRA "WOMEN AT ARMS"

We're All War Bonds & Stamps — LOEW'S STATE & ORPHEUM — 30c 'Til 1 p. m. — Doors | Orpheum 9:15 A. M. Open | State 11:15 A. M. — JUDY GARLAND in M-G-M's "For Me and My Gal" — GENE KELLY — Extra: Donald Duck "Der Fuehrer's Face" — Laurel & Hardy "Their Mug Takes" — Last Times Today

NOW! METROPOLITAN — Bing CROSBY · Bob HOPE · Dorothy LAMOUR in "ROAD TO MOROCCO" — Plus "Henry Aldrich, Editor"

NOW PARAMOUNT & FENWAY — Ginger ROGERS · Ray MILLAND in "The MAJOR and the MINOR" — Plus "Pacific Rendezvous"

(BOSTON STAGE)

PLYMOUTH THEATRE — Shuttleg ENTERTAINMENT — ANGEL STREET — MATINEE THURS. 2:30 P. M. — with Ernest Cossart, Lynn Phillips, Byron McGrath. EVES. 50c to $2.20. MATS. THURS. AND SAT. 50c to $1.65. SAT. EVE. 50c to $2.75.

WILBUR · 6th Week—Eves. 8:30 — MAT. TOM'W 2:30 P. M. — "Not to Be Missed"—POST — Junior Miss — EVES.: 50c to $2.20; WED. MAT. 50c to $1.65 SAT. MAT. 50c to $2.20 (Tax Incl.)

MAJESTIC — OPENING POSTPONED Until Tomorrow Eve. 8:30 — FIRST BOSTON APPEARANCE OF Emma Otero — POPULAR N. B. C. SINGING STAR — FIREFLY — Rudolf Friml's Newest Operetta — Book and Lyrics by Otto Harbach — EVES.: 50c to $2.75; WED. & SAT. MATS.: 50c to $1.65 (TAX INCL.)

CLARE TREE MAJOR PLAYS FOR CHILDREN — SATURDAY 10:15 A. M. — JORDAN HALL — HANSEL and GRETEL — First Play in Series of Four — Tickets 65c, 85c, $1.10, $1.65 — Women's International League — 14 Beacon Street, Boston — CAP. 2219

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"Enormously exciting."—Brown, World-Tel, "Everything one could hope for"—Watts, Her. Trib. — ANGEL STREET — With VINCENT PRICE, JUDITH EVELYN, LEO G. CARROLL — GOLDEN THEA., WEST 45TH ST. EVGS. 8:40 — Matinees Wednesday and Saturday 2:40 — Seats for next 6 weeks. Mail Orders Now.

CRITIC'S PRIZE WINNER 2ND YEAR — Clifton WEBB, Peggy WOOD, Leonora CORBETT, Mildred NATWICK — BLITHE SPIRIT — NOEL COWARD'S BEST COMEDY — BOOTH THEA., 45 St. W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:40 — Matinees Wednesday & Saturday 2:40

"A box-office hit, it is gay and heart-warming."—LIFE MAGAZINE — BROCK PEMBERTON presents — JANIE — Season's Laugh Success — by Josephine Bentham & Herschel Williams — Directed by ANTOINETTE PERRY — HENRY MILLER'S, 43 St. E. of B'way. BRY. 9-3970 — 200 Good Seats, $1. Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Thurs. & Sat.

"'Junior Miss' is a joy"—Watts, H. Trib. — JUNIOR MISS — LYCEUM THEA., 45 ST. E. of Broadway. CH. 4-4256 — Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Sat. 2:40. Sun. 3 P. M. — 250 SEATS ALWAYS AT $1.10

4th Year! "A PERFECT COMEDY"—ATKINSON, Times — LIFE WITH FATHER — with HOWARD LINDSAY, DOROTHY STICKNEY — EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 St. 260 Seats at $1.10 — Evgs. 8:40. Matinees WED. and SAT. 2:40 — Mail Orders Promptly Filled

"Big and Generous."—The Christian Science Monitor — 50c to $1.50 at all Performances except Sat. Eves. 50c to $2.50 — Plus Tax — Sonja Henie & Arthur M. Wirtz present — STARS ON ICE — CENTER THEATRE, Rockefeller Center. CO. 5-5474 — Evgs Incl. Sun. 8:40. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Sun. — No Mon. Perf. — Mail Orders Filled

DWIGHT DEERE WIMAN presents — FLORA ROBSON in THE DAMASK CHEEK — A NEW COMEDY — By JOHN van DRUTEN and LLOYD MORRIS — PLAYHOUSE, 48th St. E. of Broadway. Evgs. 8:30 — Matinees Wednesday and Saturday 2:30

"An engaging comedy"—NICHOLS, Times — HERMAN SHUMLIN presents — THE GREAT BIG DOORSTEP — A New Comedy — By FRANCES GOODRICH & ALBERT HACKETT — (From the Novel by E. F. O'DONNELL) — with Dorothy GISH · Louis CALHERN — MOROSCO Thea., 45th St. W. of B'way. CI. 6-6230 — Evgs. 8:35. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:35. Mail Orders Filled

MICHAEL MYERBERG presents — TALLULAH BANKHEAD, FREDRIC MARCH, FLORENCE ELDRIDGE — THE SKIN OF OUR TEETH — A new comedy by THORNTON WILDER — WITH A COMPANY OF 40 and DIRECTION OF JED HARRIS — PLYMOUTH Thea., 45th St. W. of B'way. CI. 6-9158 — Evenings 8:40. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:40.

A THEATRE GUILD PRODUCTION — PHILIP BARRY'S NEW COMEDY — WITHOUT LOVE — with KATHARINE HEPBURN and ELLIOTT NUGENT — ST. JAMES Theatre, 44th St. W. of B'way — Evgs. 8:40. Mats. THURS. & SAT. at 2:40

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

Betty GRABLE · John PAYNE · Carmen MIRANDA — Cesar ROMERO · HARRY JAMES AND HIS BAND — 'SPRINGTIME IN THE ROCKIES' — ★ PLUS BIG STAGE SHOW ★ — BUY A WAR BOND at the ROXY 7th Ave. and 50th St. — Doors Open 10:30 A. M.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY — DESPERATE JOURNEY — Errol Flynn · Ronald Reagan · Alexis Smith — Wednesday Review: "WOMAN OF THE YEAR." "TARGET FOR TONIGHT"

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theaters

Plymouth—"Angel Street," melodrama by Patrick Hamilton, featuring Ernest Cossart, Lynn Phillips, Byron McGrath. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturday at 2:30.

Wilbur—"Junior Miss," by Jerome Chodorof and Joseph Fields. Cora Sue Collins, Peggy Romano, Peter Allen, Catherine Anderson. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturday at 2:30.

Colonial—"The Sun Field," comedy dramatization by Milton Lazarus. Joel Thomas Ashley, starring. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturday at 2:30 (Last week).

Shubert—"The Willow and I," by John Patrick, featuring Martha Scott. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Music

Longy School of Music, Cambridge—Concert by Frances Brockman, violin and David Bacon, pianist. 8:30.

Tomorrow

Statler Hotel, Ballroom—Concert by Victor Babin and Vitya Vronsky, paired pianists. 11 a. m.

Films in Boston

Bijou—"Brother Rat," 11:05 a. m., 2:10, 5:15, 8:20. "The Pied Piper," Monty Woolley. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50.

Exeter—"Here We Go Again," Edgar Bergen, Charlie McCarthy. 2, 5, 8:10. "Across the Pacific," Humphrey Bogart, Mary Astor. 3:15, 6:30, 9:25.

Fenway—"Major and the Minor," Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland. 11:30 a. m., 2:50, 6:10, 9:30. "Pacific Rendezvous," Lee Bowman, Jean Rogers. 1:25, 4:50, 8:10.

Fine Arts—"Inside of Britain," Leslie Howard. 1:15, 3:45, 6:15, 8:45. "Hidden Hunger." 2:25, 5:05, 7:35.

Keith Memorial—"Get Hep to Love," Robert Paige, Jane Frazee. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:15, 6:15, 9:15. "Who Done It?" Abbott and Costello. 10:45 a. m., 1:40, 4:35, 7:30, 10:40.

Kenmore—"The Magnificent Dope," Henry Fonda, Don Ameche. 3, 6:30, 10. "The Spoilers," Marlene Dietrich. 1, 4:45, 8:10.

Metropolitan—"Road to Morocco," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:58, 6:40, 9:45. "Henry Aldrich, Editor," Jimmy Lydon. 11:35 a. m., 2:35, 5:25, 8:30.

Normandie—"Secrets of a Co-Ed." Otto Kruger, Tiny Thayer. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:05, 5:55, 8:40. "Dr. Renault's Secret," J. Carroll Naish. 11:05 a. m., 1:50, 4:40, 7:30, 10:25.

Old South Newsreel Theater—"Spirit of Annapolis," "So You Want to Give Up Smoking," "America's Battler of Beauty," "Alona of Sarong Seas," "Kaltenborn and McCrary," latest news and shorts. Continuous from 9 a. m., to 11 p. m.

Orpheum—"For Me and My Gal," Judy Garland. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:50, 9:55. "The Boogie Man Will Get You," Boris Karloff, Peter Lorre. 1:25 a. m., 2:30, 5:40, 8:45.

Paramount—"The Major and the Minor," Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:40, 9:50. "Pacific Rendezvous," Lee Bowman, Jean Rogers. 11:15 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:30.

RKO-Boston—"The Falcon's Brother," George Benders. 11:15 a. m., 2:20, 5:10, 8, 10:30. Stage Show: 12:25, 3:30, 6:29, 9:10.

Scollay—"Flying Tigers," John Wayne, Anna Lee. 11:45 a. m., 3, 6:15, 9:30. "Careful, Soft Shoulders." 10:35 a. m., 1:40, 5, 8:15.

South Station Theater—"Brooklyn Orchid," featuring Marjorie Woodworth, "Popular Science," "Japanese Relocation," "Travel to Alaska," "Show Horse," "Song of Victory," "Stranger Than Fiction," "No Greater Glory," latest newsreels and other shorts. Continuous 9:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m. Sunday continuous 1-11 p. m.

State—"For Me and My Gal," Judy Garland. 12:41, 3:55, 7:05, 10:15. "The Boogie Man Will Get You," Boris Karloff, Peter Lorre. 11:30 a. m., 2:44, 5:30, 9:04.

Telepix—"Food—Weapon of Conquest," "India Today," "Ozzie Nelson and Band," "Japanese Relocation," "Harvard-Yale Boat Race," "Tales of the Vienna Woods." Disney Cartoon and 30 minutes of news. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Flying Fortress," Richard Greene. 10:40 a. m., 1:30, 4:40, 10:20. "Police Bullets," John Archer. 9:35, 11:55 a. m., 12:15, 4:35, 6:55, 9:10.

Tremont—"Crossroads," William Powell, Hedy Lamarr. 9:10 a. m., 12:50, 4:25, 8:05. "Talk of the Town." 10:40 a. m., 2:30, 5:55, 9:35.

Uptown—"Mexican Spitfire's Elephant," Lupe Velez. 1:20, 4:50, 8:20. "Tales of Manhattan," Charles Boyer, Rita Hayworth, Ginger Rogers. 2:25, 6, 9:35.

Washington Street Olympia—"The Glass Key," Brian Donlevy, Veronica Lake. 11:20 a. m., 2:50, 6:25, 10. "Tales of Manhattan," Charles Boyer, Rita Hayworth. 9:15 a. m., 12:50, 4:20, 7:55.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "The Glass Key," Brian Donlevy, Veronica Lake. "The Big Street," Henry Fonda. 1:45, 6.

Allston—"Wings for the Eagle," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. "Magnificent Dope," Henry Fonda. 2, 5.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Somewhere I'll Find You," Clark Gable, Lana Turner. "Through Different Eyes." 1:45, 4, 9:35.

Regent: "Beyond the Blue Horizon," Dorothy Lamour. "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp," Florence Rice. 2. Continuous from 5:45.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Birth of the Blues," Bing Crosby, Mary Martin. "Invisible Agent," Ilona Massey, Jon Hall. 1:45. Continuous from 6:40.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Somewhere I'll Find You," Clark Gable, Lana Turner, Mokey, Donna Reed. 1:30, 6.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Crossroads," William Powell, Hedy Lamarr. 2:40, 6:40, 9:40. "Jackass Mail," Wallace Beery. 3:05, 8:05, 8:10.

Coolidge Corner: "Bambi," 3:30, 6:30 9:50. "Just Off Broadway," Lloyd Nolan, Marjorie Weaver. 2:25, 5:25, 8:25.

Cleveland Circle: "Across the Pacific," Humphrey Bogart. "Jean of Ozark," Judy Canova. 1:45, 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Tales of Manhattan," Ginger Rogers, Charles Boyer. "Pierre of the Plains," Ruth Hussey. 2, 8.

University: "Desperate Journey," Errol Flynn, Ronald Reagan. 1:30, (3:50, 8:25. "Between Us Girls," Diana Barrymore, Robert Cummings. 3:15, 6:35, 10:10.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Jungle Siren," Ann Corio. "Sweetheart of the Fleet," Jinx Falkenburg. 2, 7.

Strand: "Tales of Manhattan," Ginger Rogers, Charles Boyer. 3:09, 9:00. "Pierre of the Plains," Ruth Hussey. 1:55, 7:55.

Codman Square: "The Big Street," Henry Fonda. 1:30, 7:35. "Panama Hattie," Red Skelton, Ann Sothern. 3:35, 9:35.

Upham's Corner: "Right to the Heart," Brenda Joyce. 2:10, 7:10. 2. "Skylark," Claudette Colbert. 12:15, 3:20, 6:30, 9:20.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Eglestone: "Wake Island," Brian Donlevy, Robert Preston. "A-Haunting We Will Go," Laurel and Hardy. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Grand Central Murder," Van Heflin. 1:30, 5, 8:40. "Call of the Canyon." 3:10, 6:22.

Park: "Talk of the Town," Cary Grant, Jean Arthur. "Atlantic Convoy." 2, 7:30.

HINGHAM — New Loring Hall: "Two Gentlemen from West Point," Maureen O'Hara, George Montgomery. "Jackass Mail," Wallace Beery. 1:30, 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmont: "Wake Island," Brian Donlevy. "A-Haunting We Will Go," Laurel and Hardy. 1:45, 8.

Hyde Park: "Almost Married," Jane Frazee. 2:00, 6:00. "Neath Brooklyn Bridge," East Side Kids. 3:17, 9:17.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Somewhere I'll Find You," Clark Gable, Lana Turner. "Highways by Night," Robert Carson. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Blossoms in the Dust," Greer Garson. 2:30, 6:15. "Grand Central Murder," Van Heflin. 4:10, 9:35.

MALDEN—Granada: "Desperate Journey," Errol Flynn, Ronald Reagan. 2:33, 6:03, 9:13. "Just Off Broadway," Lloyd Nolan, Marjorie Weaver. 1:43, 5:33, 8:03.

Maplewood: "Meet John Doe," Gary Cooper, Barbara Stanwyck. 3:40, 8:43. "All American Co-Eds," Francis Langford, Johnny Downs. 1:55, 7:40.

Orpheum: "Grand Central Murder," Van Heflin, Patricia Dane. 1:35, 7, 9:55. "Take a Letter, Darling," Rosalind Russell, Fred MacMurray. 3:10, 8:30.

Strand: "A Yank at Eton," Mickey Rooney, Edmund Gwenn. 3:15, 8:20. "Sabotage Squad," Bruce Bennett, Kay Harris. 2:05, 7, 9:50.

Myrtle: "Pierre of the Plains," Ruth Hussey. 2:00, 7, 9:55. "The Glass Key," Brian Donlevy, Veronica Lake. 3:15, 8:25.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Tales of Manhattan," Charles Boyer, Rita Hayworth, Ginger Rogers. "Pierre of the Plains," John Carroll, Ruth Hussey. 1:45, 7:45.

MEDFORD — Fellsway: "Somewhere I'll Find You," Clark Gable, Lana Turner. "Sweetheart of the Fleet." 1:30, 7:30.

Medford: "Wake Island," Brian Donlevy. 3:40, 8:15. "A-Haunting We Will Go," Laurel and Hardy. 2:25, 6:45, 9:55.

Square: "Gentlemen at Heart," Carole Landis, Cesar Romero. 2, 6:55, 9:45. "Juke Girl," Ann Sheridan, Ronald Reagan. 12:30, 3:10, 6:05, 9:00.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Wake Island," Brian Donlevy. "Youth on Parade." 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "A Yank at Eton," Mickey Rooney, Ian Hunter. "I Live on Danger," Chester Morris, Jean Parker. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "The Pied Piper," Monty Wooley, Roddy MacDowall. "Tombstone," Richard Dix, Frances Gifford. 2, 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Tales of Manhattan," Charles Boyer, Ginger Rogers. "A-Haunting We Will Go," Laurel and Hardy. 2, 7, 9:50.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Pierre of the Plains," Ruth Hussey, John Carroll. "Between Us Girls," Diana Barrymore. 2, 8.

Strand: "The Glass Key," Veronica Lake, Brian Donlevy. "Meet the Stewarts," William Holden, Frances Dee. 2, 8.

REVERE—Revere: "Tales of Manhattan," Charles Boyer, Ginger Rogers, Rita Hayworth. "The World at War." 2, 8.

Boulevard: "Tales of Manhattan," Charles Boyer, Ginger Rogers, Rita Hayworth. "The World at War." 2, 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Holiday Inn," Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire. "Little Tokyo, U. S. A.," Preston Foster, Brenda Joyce. 2, 8.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Camsco: "Invisible Agent," Ilona Massey, Jon Hall. "Sullivan's Travels," Veronica Lake. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Tales of Manhattan," Charles Boyer, Ginger Rogers. "Pierre of the Plains," J. Carroll, Ruth Hussey. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Beyond the Blue Horizon," Dorothy Lamour. "Mr. Neighbor," Jean Parker. 1:45, 7:45.

Coolidge Corner: "Pardon My Sarong," Abbott and Costello. "The Postman Didn't Ring." R. Travis, Brenda Joyce. 1:45, 7:45.

WELLESLEY—Strand: "The Pied Piper," Monty Woolley. "Mad Martindales," Jane Withers. 2, 7:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "The Night Before the Divorce," Lynn Bari, Joseph Allen Jr. 2:00, 7:32. "Wake Island," Brian Donlevy, Robert Preston. 3:20, 9:14.

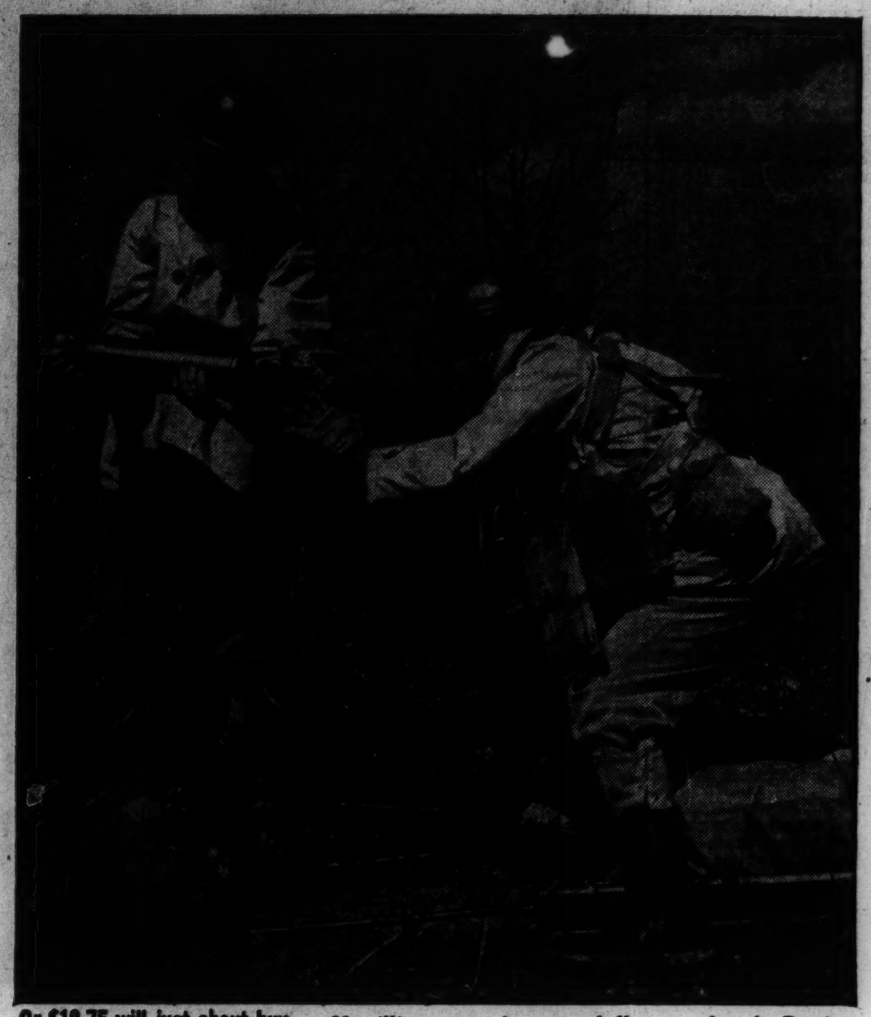
WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "The Pied Piper," Monty Wooley. "Desperate Chance for Ellery Queen," William Gargan, Margaret Lindsay. 2:15, 7:45 daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "The Pied Piper," Monty Wooley. "Tombstone," Richard Dix. 1:30, 7:45.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Holiday Inn," Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire. 2:30, 8:01. "Mad Doctor of Market Street," Una Merkel, Lionel Atwill. 3:15, 6:45, 9:31.

WHAT AN $18.75 WAR BOND WILL BUY

Most people don't know it, but the smallest of America's War Bonds will buy enough fuel oil to enable one of our destroyers to cruise 37 miles in search of the Nazi submarines. Those 37 miles may be the ones that count. They may save a merchant ship and its crew.



Or $18.75 will just about buy an 81 millimeter trench mortar shell—to send to the Russian front, or to help General MacArthur blast the Japs out of some fortified position in the East.

Or maybe you'd rather have three sharp new bayonets for your $18.75, bayonets that will some day determine whether our enemies can take it hand to hand.

Or would you prefer ten rounds of anti-aircraft fire to topple enemy raiders from the clouds? Ten rounds, if properly placed, will bring down the biggest Jap bomber that flies. It's good to know that our Army and Navy can buy ten more anti-aircraft shells every time you buy a bond.

All this, and security too—for your family after the war

BUT these weapons to put dread in our enemies are only a part of what the smallest War Bond will buy.

For America doesn't ask you to *give* your money—even to such a cause as the survival of civilization.

It asks you instead to *lend* it—at a generous interest rate, an interest rate greater than any bank in the country can get on the Government bonds it buys.

Ten years from today the Government will return for your $18.75 War Bond $25 in cash. Or you can get your money back at any time, after 60 days from the purchase date.

And what will that $25 mean 10 years from now—that $25 and the proceeds from other bonds that you and many others have bought?

For all of us collectively it will mean security from dreaded inflation. If Americans pull together now, we can, after the war, definitely avoid that fearful spectre.

And for you and your family? Well, here is just a suggestion. You may wonder what this picture of a little girl is doing in an advertisement filled with guns and bayonets. This little girl is nine. Ten years from today your $25 could look as big as a million dollars to her.

For all this, your country asks that you lend 10 percent of your salary—that everyone, every pay day, put this amount into War Bonds. Can you be counted on to do your part?

BUY WAR BONDS—*at least 10% every pay day*

This advertisement is published at the request of the Treasury Department of the United States Government.

Commerce and Finance

General Level of Agricultural Prices Kept on Even Keel

Business and Industry

Witherow Sees Need of Ending Postwar Curbs

NEW YORK (AP)—William P. Witherow, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, said there must be a quick postwar relaxation of Government controls over business if the system of free enterprise is to survive in the United States.

Mr. Witherow, Pittsburgh steel manufacturer, in a statement preceding the opening of the association convention Wednesday at which 4,000 of the country's leading industrialists are expected to be present, said:

"Patriotism has been substituted for the profit motive as a driving force and the managers of industry are measuring up in every respect to their great responsibilities. When the war is over the time will come when patriotism no longer will be stimulated by present emotions and the desire of producing to win the war.

"If the present trends towards regimentation and central authority are not checked up short when this time arrives—if they are accepted as 'the new order'—there will be no turning back."

Mr. Witherow said that so long as the war lasted the central Government must take the responsibility for regimentation of the nation's physical and human resources and that "individual enterprise necessarily must take a back seat for the duration."

"This regimentation," he said, "must not be mistaken as the basic source of efficiency in industrial management—even in the troubled times of war.

"These abilities and skills to produce have been developed through the years, through generations, as a result of free competition to meet the demands of customers.

"I call upon industry to employ every available medium to break through this haze of uncertainty that obscures the outlook for the future and the true meaning of free enterprise.

"Industry must counter with everything that yet remains in our hands the misuse and the continuance of government control after the war is over and after the necessity for it no longer exists."

WPB Warns Against Promoting Plastics For Nonwar Uses

CHICAGO, Nov. 28 (AP) — The National Industrial Chemical Conference was told by a War Production Board official that new developments in the field of plastics should be confined to essential items which will be a real contribution toward winning the war.

In an address prepared for the conference, Ralph H. Ball, chief of the organic plastics and resins section, materials division of the chemical branch of the WPB, said there were "threats to our supply" in the case of some plastics, adding it would be hazardous to promote new civilian uses for those "which are of questionable importance in a wartime economy."

Mr. Ball said some plastics were available in insufficient quantity to meet war and essential civilian needs while others were inadequate in supply to meet war uses alone.

"There are two major factors responsible for these shortages," he said, "namely, production facilities for the plastics themselves, and raw materials for their synthesis. Our problems in supply are approximately equally divided between these two factors.

"With regard to facilities, it is a mistake to think we can expand the production plans for this or that plastic at will. We have already sponsored a number of important plant expansions during the past year, but the chances for additional new construction appear rather remote. We have reached a stage in our war economy where the plants already in production and those still building require so much metal, equipment, and skilled manpower that practically no new plans for construction can be considered. It looks as if we will have to get our supplies from the plants already built or building."

Penn. Road to Pay Maturing Issues

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — The Pennsylvania Railroad Company announced that it will pay the following mature issues on Dec. 1:

Pennsylvania Company 3½ per cent guaranteed trust certificates, Series "C," issued in 1902, in the amount of $5,000,000. These trust certificates were assumed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in 1921, and are secured by Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railway Company common stock. Payment will amount to $3,093,000.

Annual instalment of $1,228,000 of Pennsylvania Railroad 15-year series "G," 2¾ per cent equipment trust certificates, issued in 1935 to finance in part the cost of 10,150 freight cars.

OPA Sues for Price Violation

CHICAGO (AP) — The Office of Price Administration sued the Empire Packing Company for $96,025 damages in federal court, alleging the company had overcharged its customers for meat sold from Aug. 18 to Oct. 9. Mr. Alex Elson, regional OPA attorney, said it was the first suit ever brought by the agency to collect triple damages for violation of ceiling prices. The suit alleged the overcharges totaled $32,008.92.

Promoted

John F. Young

Appointed a vice-president of the National City Bank of New York. Mr. Young has been associated with the bank since 1916. He was appointed an assistant cashier in 1926 and an assistant vice-president in 1929.

U. S. to Buy Scrap If Dealers Unable To Handle the Flow

WASHINGTON (AP)—Iron and steel scrap will be needed in increasing quantities, War Production Board officials said, and if salvage dealers are unable to handle the flow, the Government will purchase scrap for stockpiles.

The statement was made by Lessing J. Rosenwald and H. G. Batcheller, heads of the conservation and the iron and steel divisions of WPB, respectively, following reports that New York City had more than 30,000 tons of household scrap metal which steel mills refused to buy.

Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia conferred with WPB officials here on the city's problem, but WPB said no decision had been reached. Reports of stagnant inventories in scrap yards are being investigated, Mr. Rosenwald and Mr. Batcheller added.

In a joint statement, the officials declared that the urgency for iron and steel scrap and the difficulties of collecting it will increase and that the public's wholehearted co-operation in scrap collection must be continued.

"Government stockpiles will be established if the time ever comes when scrap dealers cannot handle the flow of salvage materials to the mills," they said. "These stockpiles would be insurance against any scrap shortage which might develop."

Despite reports that steel mills are "resting easy" and that scrap yards are overstocked, Mr. Rosenwald and Mr. Batcheller asserted that most of the scrap collected outside the steel industry itself had gone into armament shipped abroad. In consequence, the effort to get scrap for next year's production will mean digging even deeper into the "dormant scrap resources of industry, of the farm and of the heavier household metals," they added.

Canada Sharply Cuts Machinery Output

MONTREAL (CP)—R. W. Gallup, executive assistant to the Administrator of farm and construction machinery for the price board, said here that the 1943 output of new farm machinery in Canada will be only 25 per cent of the tonnage distributed in 1940.

Mr. Gallup, addressing a meeting of farm implement manufacturers, representatives and distributors from western Quebec, said that while the output of new farm equipment is being drastically cut, provision is being made for the manufacture of 150 per cent of the repair replacement parts distributed in 1940, the last normal year.

Because of the limited tonnage available, only the most essential types of machinery are being built, Mr. Gallup said.

More Companies Report Earnings

NEW YORK (AP) — Corporate earnings reports during the week showing earnings per common share included:

Nine months ended Sept. 30	1942	1941
American Airlines	$3.91	$3.38
Am.-Hawaiian S. S.	3.94	4.72
Electric Auto-Lite	3.03	3.97
United Airlines	1.93	.45
Sept. 30 Quarter		
E. R. Squibb & Sons	.90	.95
Year Ended Sept. 30		
Walgreen Co	2.27	2.25
Year Ended Oct. 31		
Brown Shoe	3.73	4.11
Year Ago Aug. 31		
Hiram Walker	9.07	8.78

Local Committee to Aid Victory Fund Campaign

Representatives of 12 firms practicing investment counsel in Boston have formed a committee to represent this industry in the Victory Fund campaign, and have offered their services to the Victory Fund Committee of the First Federal Reserve District in the campaign to sell $9,000,000,000 in government securities to help finance the war.

The committee members are: Mr. Charles F. Eaton, Eaton & Howard, chairman; Mr. Hazen Ayer, Standish, Racey & McKay; Mr. Richard Cromwell, Cabot & Cromwell; Mr. Maynard Hutchinson, Loomis Sayles; Mr. James N. White, Scudder, Stevens & Clark.

Bank Urges New Curbs For Stabilization

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—If general economic stabilization is to be achieved much remains to be done despite the enactment of new Federal laws to control prices, according to the Guaranty Trust Co. in its monthly review of business conditions.

The new controls, the review points out, by no means exclude all possibility of further advances in prices and wages.

"There are still important limitations on authority over farm prices," The Guaranty Survey states, adding that "the wise and resolute exercise of power over wage rates will continue to present great practical difficulties and adequate co-ordination among the agencies concerned does not yet appear to have been achieved."

Would Broaden Taxes

The bank's review suggested that in order to achieve the required balance between purchasing power and supply there be a broadening of the tax base and the adoption of a comprehensive rationing system that is not confined to a specified list of commodities but covering all individual purchases. In effect, a rationing of aggregate civilian expenditure is suggested.

The exact form of broadening of the tax base is of secondary importance, the review pointed out and suggested that new taxes could take the form of lower exemptions and higher rates in the lower income tax brackets; a general sales tax; or a pay roll tax or some system of compulsory saving.

"The great bulk of the untaxed purchasing power," it is pointed out, "is in the hands of wage earners. And it is there, and not elsewhere, that the really effective measures to close the gap between purchasing power and supply must be taken. Taxes on corporations have already risen to a point where net earnings are on the decline, despite enormous increases in volume of output.

"Taxes on individuals in the higher income tax brackets have reached confiscatory levels and cannot be expected to yield appreciably more than at present. Even if further large increases in these tax categories were possible they would not solve the problem.

Must Arrange Prices

"The task of price-control authorities is not merely to stabilize prices but to stabilize them at such relative levels that individuals and groups will be encouraged to work at maximum intensity and in the essential occupations. In view of this necessity, it is clear that complete rigidity of prices and wages is neither possible nor desirable. The power given stabilization officials to make adjustments 'to aid in the effective prosecution of the war' is necessary to the maintenance of the price balance that represents the only available substitute for total and universal compulsion.

"Responsibility for price stabilization is still divided among several agencies, namely, the Office of Price Administration, the War Labor Board, the Economic Stabilization Director, the Treasury and, to a lesser extent, other offices. With such a division of authority the formulation and integrated stabilization plan is difficult, if not impossible."

English Note Use At New Record High

LONDON (AP)—The weekly condition statement of the Bank of England issued Nov. 26 reported an increase in note circulation of £4,798,000 to the record high of £870,033,000. This is the tenth consecutive weekly increase, bringing the outstanding notes within £10,000,000, the authorized judiciary total of £880,000,000.

Government securities increased £10,685,000 and private deposits improved almost £3,000,000. Gains were partly offset by a loss of £3,182,000 in other securities and a decrease of about £500,000 in public deposits. The bank's reserve was also lowered about £5,000,000 reflecting the increase in note circulation.

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liabilities this week was 5.5 per cent compared with 10.4 the same week a year ago.

Quenching Oil Seen Aiding Low Alloy Steel Output

NEW YORK (AP)—The Gulf Oil Corp. announced development of a quenching oil which aids war production of low-grade steels. The company said the new product had a cooling speed more nearly approaching that of water through the higher temperature range and that it improved physical properties in most of the steels tested.

The quenching oil retained minimum tendency toward distortion and cracking characteristic of similar products, however, and seemed to be a medium that would bridge the gap between water and ordinary quenching oil, Gulf added.

The product was developed by technologists of the Gulf Research & Development Co., a Gulf subsidiary.

Failures Decline Sharply

NEW YORK (AP)—Business failures declined to 107 in the holiday week ended Nov. 26, compared with 135 in the previous week and 203 in the comparable week of 1941, Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., reported.

Encouragement for Inventors Stressed as Engineers Meet

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 1—Stressing that young Americans had produced some of the greatest inventions known to the world, speakers at the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, in session continuing today, urged the attending experts to make the utmost effort to encourage and develop inventiveness and resourcefulness in present-day American youth.

A picture of an America grown industrially great not merely because of its natural resources but because of the vast outpouring of inventive talent in a land where the Government "has always placed the rights of the individual above those of the state," was drawn for the engineers and industrialists attending the five-day sessions at the Astor Hotel.

Youthfulness of Inventors

The "pride of America," is its young inventors, A. A. Potter, dean of engineers at Purdue University, declared last night, pointing out that, before reaching 30 years of age, Westinghouse had invented the airbrake, McCormick the harvester, Howe the Sewing machine, Colt the revolver and Whitney the cotton gin.

"Few people realize that Americans more than any other people of the world have been responsible for the epoch-making inventions of the past century," Dean Potter, who is also executive director of the National Patent Planning Commission, declared.

He warned against "any radical changes" in the American patent system, declaring such changes would stifle technical progress through secrecy and prove detrimental to the public. The present patent system, which grants the inventor "exclusive rights" in return for his disclosure of his invention to the public, encourages and rewards creative talent, he held.

Entitled to Reward

"We must do everything in our power to increase recognition and reward for our inventors," Dean Potter added. "They are entitled to every possible encouragement, opportunity and reward as their creative talent is our greatest asset in mechanical warfare, as well as in making postwar adjustments for a more abundant and better living in a world at peace."

Lawrence Langner, secretary of the Inventors' Council, declared that the inventive faculties of the American people were "now harnessed in the greatest inventive and research effort ever made by any people on earth in order to win the present war."

"Many secret devices are in use by the United Nations," he said, "and when the story of this war is written it will be found that new American inventions have contributed greatly to the victories which the Army and Navy have already won in the Pacific."

While a panel discussion on the encouragement of young Americans as engineers was under way, other engineers were attending technical sessions devoted to management, dynamics, machine design, adaptability of workers, fuels, and plywood construction yesterday and today.

Coes Elected President

At the society's business meeting, Harold Vincent Coes, vice president of Ford, Bacon & Davis, engineers of 39 Broadway, was elected president, and Joseph Eshelman of Birmingham, Ala., Guy T. Shoemaker of Kansas City, Walter J. Wohlenberg of Yale University, and Thomas E. Purcell of Pittsburgh were named vice presidents.

Mrs. E. C. M. Stahl of Chappaqua, N. Y., was installed as national president of the Woman's Auxiliary today, succeeding Mrs. F. M. Gibson of Kew Gardens.

Mrs. Gibson stressed the contribution to the war effort of two scholarship funds maintained by the Auxiliary for furthering education of young mechanical engineers. One, the Calvin W. Rice Fund, provides $500 annually to enable an engineering student from a South American country to continue his studies at a North American institution. The other fund furnishes scholarship for juniors and seniors in American engineering schools. Fifty-nine loans have been extended in the 19 years of the auxiliary's existence.

Synthetic Substitute for Rubber Now Being Made From Soy Bean

DETROIT (AP) — Reichhold Chemicals, Inc., announced that a new synthetic substitute for rubber, made chiefly from soy bean oil and ethyl alcohol, had been developed by Clinton Braidwood, 28-year-old Michigan chemist, and was now in production.

Henry H. Reichhold, chairman of the company's board, said the substance was a satisfactory substitute for natural rubber in 15 per cent of rubber's peace-time uses. It is not suited for use in automobile tires or other purposes demanding resistance to heat and friction, he added.

Its formula was developed by Mr. Braidwood and other Reichhold chemists in joint experiments with Government technicians of the Department of Agriculture's northern regional research laboratories at Peoria, Ill., who announced a similar rubber-like product produced from vegetable oils last spring.

Mr. Reichhold said his company was now producing the new soy bean synthetic at the rate of 125 tons a month and contemplated increasing its facilities. He described the product as static rubber suited for fire-hose, insulation, shock absorption, gaskets, air and watertight containers and waterproof apparel and adhesives.

The company's announcement described the new synthetic as inferior to natural rubber in tensile strength and resistance to heat and abrasion, as equivalent to natural rubber in its flexibility at low temperatures and as superior to the natural product in aging tests and in resistance to oil and to the elements.

Reichhold Chemicals has been engaged in the manufacture of synthetic resins for the past 17 years. It has plants in Detroit, Elizabeth, N. J., Brooklyn, N. Y., San Francisco, Tuscaloosa, Ala., Sydney, Australia, and Liverpool, England.

Merger of Packing Firms Announced

ROCHESTER, N. Y. (AP)—Merger of the Rochester Packing Company, Albany (N. Y.) Packing Company and the Tobin Packing Company, Fort Dodge, Iowa, was announced by Frederick M. Tobin, president of the former. He estimated their sales volume this year will total more than $40,000,000.

Approval of the merger, effective at the close of business Nov. 28, Mr. Tobin said, was approved at stockholders' meetings of the Rochester and Albany firms Nov. 27.

Main purpose of the consolidation, he explained "is to get the assets and profits of the Tobin company in the hands of the stockholders of the Rochester and Albany firms, each of which owned 50 per cent of the Fort Dodge concern." It is also designed, he added, "to safeguard the investment and have additional earnings available for stockholders."

Department Store Sales Rise 30 P. C.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that department store sales last week were 30 per cent higher than during the corresponding week a year ago.

In the preceding week such sales were 13 per cent greater than in the similar 1941 period, while in the four weeks ended November 21 they totaled 19 per cent more in the corresponding period last year.

All districts reported increases last week over a year ago, the percentage of increase by districts being as follows: Boston 35, New York 28, Philadelphia 7, Cleveland 24, Richmond 31, Atlanta 16, Chicago 31, St. Louis 28, Kansas City 50, Dallas 30 and San Francisco 47 per cent. No separate figure was available for the Minneapolis district.

Hudson Announces Series Councils to Aid Dealers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT—A national series of Hudson "Distributor-Dealer Wartime Councils" to further assist distributor and dealer organizations to carry on their business for the duration was announced by Mr. G. H. Pratt, Hudson's general sales manager.

The first series of Councils (to be followed by others every 60 to 90 days for the duration) will be held in Detroit, New York City, Atlanta, Chicago, Kansas City, Dallas, and San Francisco, in order to keep travel at a minimum in line with the Government's transportation program. The Councils will be attended by representative dealers, distributors, and zone managers in each section, and different groups will be invited to each series of Councils.

Paper Production Rules Are Modified

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board has modified its order requiring producers of paper and paperboard to restrict their output, in order to give it flexibility.

The original order required mills to limit production in any month to the average monthly production during a six-month base period ended Sept. 30. Under the new amendments they may carry forward a quota from a previous month or borrow from a future month to the extent of 15 per cent in each case. The original restriction, WPB said, imposed operating difficulties.

The production of no mill during any calendar quarter after Jan. 1, 1943, may exceed basic period. Production in November and December must be restricted to twice the monthly average.

Dividend Shares Net Assets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Total net assets of Dividend Shares, Inc., with investments at market quotations, were $35,979,717 on October 31, 1942 compared with $35,423,532 on October 31, 1941, and $29,802,714 on April 30, 1942, according to the company's tenth annual report for the fiscal year ended October 31, 1942. Shares outstanding increased from 35,346,014 on October 31, 1941 to 36,515,190 on October 31, 1942.

Farm Prices Unchanged In Nov. 15 Month

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department reported that the general level of prices received by farmers for agricultural commodities remained unchanged for the month ended Nov. 15 at 169 per cent of the 1909-14 base period.

Higher local market prices for cotton, wheat, truck crops, dairy products, chickens and eggs were offset by lower prices received for corn, hogs, citrus fruits and tobacco.

The index figure of 169 represented an increase of 34 points on a year earlier, the department said, while the November index of prices paid by farmers was 155 per cent of the 1909-14 base, or 12 points higher than a year ago.

A one-point rise from a month ago in the index of prices paid, with no change in the level of prices received, resulted in an increase in parity prices for farm products, the department said. Parity is a price calculated to give farmers a buying power equal to that of a past base period, usually 1909-14.

Actual Nov. 15 prices for leading commodities compared with prices a month ago included:

Wheat, 104.4 cents a bushel, and 103 5; corn, 75.9 and 77.5; oats, 44.3 and 43.2; rye, 50.4 and 52.9; rice, 146.9 and 139.6; cotton, 19.22 cents a pound and 18.87; cottonseed, $45.01 a ton and $46.46; potatoes, 108.4 cents a bushel and 102.5; tobacco, 39.8 cents a pound and 42.3; hogs, $13.44 a hundred pounds, and $14.11; beef cattle, $11.39 and $11.36; veal calves, $13.02, no change; lambs, $12.05 and $11.84; butter, 40.09 cents a pound and 39.8; milk, $2.37 a hundred pounds, and $2.28; chickens, 19.6 cents a pound and 19.5; eggs, 38.9 cents a dozen and 37.4; wool, 39.7 cents a pound, no change.

The Nov. 15 parity compared with Oct. 15 included: wheat, 137 and 136.1; corn, 99.5 and 98.9; oats, 61.8 and 61.4; rye, 111.6 and 110.9; rice, 126 and 125.2; cotton, 19.22 and 19.10; cottonseed, $34.95 and $34.73; potatoes, 111.6 and 110.4; tobacco, 28.6 andw 28.4; hogs, $11.27 and $11.20; beef cattle, $8.40 and $8.35; veal calves, $10.46 and $10.40; lambs, $9.11 and $9.06; butter, 43.3 and 41.8; milk, $2.73 and $2.62; chickens, 17.7 and 17.6; eggs, 47 and 42; wool, 28.4 and 28.2.

Nash-Kelvinator Flying Cargo-Boat Contract Canceled

DETROIT (AP)—A Navy spokesman said today that an immediate need for more combat planes and fast patrol bombers in the Pacific war theater had led the Government to cancel its contract with the Nash-Kelvinator Corp. for flying cargo-boats, one of the Navy's largest commitments for that type craft.

The statement came from Rear Admiral E. M. Page, Jr., director of the Navy Department's materials division.

"That means that some of the facilities available through Nash-Kelvinator for flying boat production will have to be turned over to contractors who are already at work on the types of planes we now need in order to expand their output," the Admiral explained.

"While cargo carriers are still important, first we must give the men on the firing line the planes and weapons they require for actual fighting."

Admiral Pace said Nash-Kelvinator's facilities were readily adaptable to the change-over, and that for this reason the Navy approached the corporation first with the revised production plan.

Consumer Loans Off 4 P. C. in October

WASHINGTON (AP) — Consumer installment loans held by industrial banks, personal finance companies and credit unions declined 4 per cent during October to an estimated total of $808,000,000, the Federal Reserve Board announced. This amounted to a 23 per cent decline since the end of 1941.

The three types of cash lending institutions loaned approximately $104,000,000 in October, the report said. The loan volume decline was 3.2 per cent from September, and 28.1 per cent from October, 1941.

Priority Aid Denied Two Firms Not Saving Metal

NEWARK, N. J. (AP)—The Office of War Information announced that the Sterling Products Company, Inc., of Newark, and the New England Briar Pipe Company of West New York, had been denied priority assistance and allocation of scarce material for violation of War Production Board conservation orders.

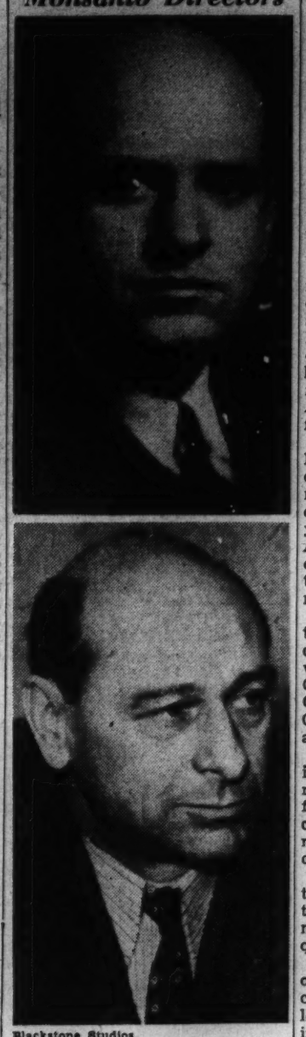
It said the penalties were imposed by Mr. Ernest Kanzler, director general of operations.

A four-month penalty was placed against the pipe company, which has a factory at Penacook, N. H. It was charged with using at least 6,000 pounds of aluminum coils and strips between January 23 and May 13.

No Insurance Advertisers Meeting

NEWARK, N. J. (AP)—The annual convention of the National Life Insurance Advertisers Association is a casualty of the war, but the traditional exhibition will be held as usual. The exhibits will be submitted and returned by mail. Judging will be in Des Moines, Ia.

Monsanto Directors



Blackstone Studios

(Above) Dr. Charles A. Thomas and (below) Ozborne Bezanson, elected to the board of directors of Monsanto Chemical Co. Dr. Thomas is director of the Central Research Department of the company and Mr. Bezanson is vice-president and general manager of Monsanto's Texas Division.

Standards Issued By the OPA For Cutting of Beef

WASHINGTON (AP)—Moving toward the establishment of specific "cents-per-pound" ceiling prices for beef sold by packers and wholesalers, the Office of Price Administration issued standards for the cutting of beef.

It defined 19 so-called "primal" cuts into which a side of beef may be broken down for wholesale. It explained that the specifications were issued in advance of the maximum price regulation for wholesale beef cuts to enable the trade to become familiar with them. After the price regulation becomes effective, beef sold at wholesale must be cut according to the specifications.

The standardized cutting will not apply to sales at retail and will have little effect on purchases by the housewife, since the retail meat seller may continue to butcher wholesale cuts into retail cuts by his customary method.

Specifications for wholesale cuts generally follow the so-called "Chicago method." OPA called this method the most readily adoptable for application throughout the country. OPA shortly will issue standards for veal and lamb for wholesale cuts and fix cents-per-pound prices at wholesale. Pork already has been covered by specific ceilings at wholesale.

Retail prices will continue to be regulated by the general maximum price regulation at March levels.

The 19 primal cuts for which specifications were issued are hindquarter, trimmed full loin, round, sirloin, short loin, flank, flankstead, kidney, hanging tender, forequarter, cross-0:75 chuck, triangle, armchuck, rib, short plate, brisket, foreshank, back and regular chuck.

Associated Gas Heating

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Securities and Exchange Commission denied a request by trustees of Associated Gas and Electric Corporation to advance the date of hearing on a proposed $1,000,000 bond transaction from Dec. 8 to Dec. 2 or 4.

All Incomes Seen Due Soon For Limitation

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1 (AP)—President Roosevelt plans to ask the new congress to extend the $25,000 net salary limitation to investment income, beginning in 1943.

An informed official who could not be quoted by name said today the President believed that all types of earnings should be limited for the duration but had omitted investment income from his executive order because he was informed the Wage Stabilization Act gave him no authority in that field.

As put into effect by James F. Byrnes, economic director, the executive limitation bans the payment by any company or the receipt by any individual of a gross yearly salary of more than $67,200. After deductions for insurance, debt and federal tax payments, this is calculated to leave $25,000 net.

There was no comparable limitation, however, on the income received from investments and this was one of the points made by Chairman Walter George (D) of Georgia of the Senate Finance Committee in assailing the order as "unwise and unnecessary."

Despite this and other criticisms in Congress, the President was represented as being determined to force reductions in the higher income brackets, a move long demanded by the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

He was expected to recommend that the problem be handled through taxation in the next revenue bill, thus bringing the whole question squarely before Congress.

Senator Arthur Vandenberg (R) of Michigan told reporters he was confident that if the President followed this course he would run into strong Congressional opposition.

Those in a position to know said it might be possible for some individuals, particularly those with larger than average deductions for dependents, to retain $27,000 or even more. They indicated that for enforcement purposes, the Treasury would be satisfied if the $67,200 gross limitation were observed and would make no point of it if the net income went slightly above $25,000.

Brokers Required To Make Out Annual Financial Statements

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Securities and Exchange Commission announced a new rule requiring annual financial statements from brokers or dealers in securities and members of national securities exchanges doing business with the public.

While the rule is effective immediately, SEC said, no reports are required before Jan. 1, 1943. Only banks, as defined by the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, are exempt.

A standard form of questionnaire, agreed upon by SEC and representatives of various agencies in the investment field, will be supplied by the commission. SEC said it expected the form would be generally adopted by other regulatory bodies and would save dealers approximately $500,000 a year in preparation expenses.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Penny Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Union Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Dec. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Dec. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Dec. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Dec. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Dec. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Dec. 16
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Franklin Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Jan. 2

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Brookline Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Dec. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Dec. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Dec. 21
Somerville Savings Bank	Jan. 2

Help Wanted Advertisements

IN THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Produce Good Results

That classified help wanted advertising in the Monitor gets results is indicated by the following letter:

"From two three-line advertisements for a companion under 'Local Classified' columns of The Christian Science Monitor I am happy to testify that ten applications were received, one of which has proved a most satisfactory fulfillment of a real need—also a most happy solution for the applicant chosen for the position."—Mrs. E. H. B.

If you are looking for high-grade help—place a classified advertisement in the Monitor. See today's classified columns for information about rates.

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Is Published Every Thursday

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	600,000
Previous day's sales	472,100
1942 volume to date	103,365,201
1941 volume to date	134,147,648

Stocks Uneven In Relatively Slow Session

NEW YORK, Dec. 1 (AP)—Scattered specialties, including air transports, attracted sporadic bidding in today's stock market but the war-peace inspiration waned appreciably and further tax selling chipped minor portions from many leaders.

Another big batch of dividends generally found stocks concerned apathetic. Total 1942 declarations by the majority of companies, it was observed, fell short of last year's payments.

While news from the battlefronts was cheering, talk of a short conflict lessened and those who bought or sold recently on this basis inclined to step more carefully. Warnings of commentators that the crushing of the enemy was far from accomplished apparently had some effect.

Trend Irregular

Negligible price changes ruled in most cases from the start and, near the close, the picture was spotty. Dealings were slow except for sizable blocks of both "penny" and blue chip issues. Transfers for the full proceedings were around 600,000 shares.

National Aviation Corp. was the liveliest shifter, turning over in single deals of as much as 19,600 shares. It lost nearly a point, but stiffened eventually. The company is an investment concern with large amounts of aircraft manufacturing as well as transport securities in its portfolio. Aviation manufacturing issues, prominent as war infants, have been on the soft side lately.

United Air Lines and American Airlines touched new tops for the year in the forenoon but backed away at the last. Doing moderately well at intervals were Dow Chemical, du Pont, Allied Chemical, Chrysler, General Motors, American Telephone, N. Y. Central, U. S. Rubber common and preferred, Goodyear, Douglas Aircraft, Boeing, Texas Co. and Twentieth Century-Fox.

In arrears at times were U. S. Steel, Great Northern, Montgomery Ward, Caterpillar Tractor, United Aircraft, Glenn Martin, General Electric, Eastman Kodak, Anaconda, Kennecott and U. S. Gypsum.

Bonds Irregular

Rails accounted for a fair part of the total volume in today's bond market and price movements were mixed. Certain of the carriers were off fractions to a point or so in the final hour.

Hudson Coal 5s dropped about a point and Columbia Gas & Electric 5s of '52 dipped fractionally.

A little higher were Alleghany Corp. 4s, Central of Georgia 5s and Lehigh Valley 4½s.

U. S. Governments were traded on a small scale and attention of Wall Street investment dealers remained centered on the December drive for sale of the nine billion dollars of new Treasury issues.

Foreign loans were quiet with most trades in the South American group.

Citizens Are Urged To Get Interested In Public Affairs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 1—Citizens must be made aware of the dangers of political greed, intimidation, high-handed organized influence and favoritism and—make a determined effort to bring back something approaching practical administration of public affairs, according to William J. Brede, executive secretary of the Taxpayers Federation, Inc.

Mr. Brede, in an interview today, said that taxpayer and civic organizations must educate the voter to realize his personal responsibility in meeting the problem of expanding government and rising government costs. He held that not one in 10 voters could name his local representative in the State or Federal Government.

Mr. Brede recommended that taxpayer organizations take the responsibility of passing on the merits of every office seeker in the State administration without regard to political affiliation.

"There can be no gainsaying that an honest, non-partisan analysis of government affairs and of individual records would help to restore public confidence, raise the ideals and standards of government generally and go a long way toward preserving the original philosophy of American democracy," he said.

London Market Is Quiet, Irregular

LONDON, Dec. 1 (AP)—The stock market was irregular in quiet trading today.

Most industrials were inactive. Home rails declined fractionally along with some kaffir development shares. Diamond issues were steady. British funds were steady and foreign bonds easier.

Post-Holiday Turkey Price Slumps

CHICAGO (AP)—A post-Thanksgiving slump in live turkey prices has appeared. Young hen turkeys were quoted at 31 cents a pound, off 2 to 3 cents compared with Friday, while toms were 29 cents, off 1 to 2 cents. These prices were as much as 5 cents lower in some cases than quotations immediately preceding Thanksgiving. However, turkey prices are still well above levels a year ago.

Paul Outlines Four Types Of Stabilization

PHILADELPHIA, (AP) — Randolph E. Paul, general counsel of the Treasury, said that the Treasury is studying four general measures for price stabilization and equitable distribution of the short supply of civilian goods.

Addressing the American Academy of Political and Social Science, he said the four measures are compulsory lending, compulsory saving, expenditure rationing and expenditure taxation.

"Each has its shortcomings, but each is vastly superior to inaction," he added. "The important issue at stake is to make a choice and to make it now."

Taxation Alone Insufficient

Mr. Paul declared, "It would be highly unrealistic to rely on taxation along traditional lines to absorb the entire excess of civilian spending which threatens inflation.

"Unaided by other fiscal measures, personal taxes would have to be increased by more than $20,000,000,000 to complete the absorption of $40,000,000,000 of excess spending power."

Mr. Paul defined compulsory lending as a "legal obligation to lend to the Government an amount equalling a specified fraction of income, expenditure or other base."

Compulsory saving, he said, "tells people outright how much they can spend out of a given income."

Expenditure rationing, Mr. Paul explained, "limits total consumer spending by fixing the maximum amount that every family or individual is allowed to spend on rationed goods."

Coping With Inflation

Expenditure taxation was defined by Mr. Paul as "a tax imposed on expenditures for consumer goods and services; not imposed on income received and specifically exempting income saved.

Mr. Paul added that "expenditure taxation is particularly well adapted to the job of coping with inflation. Without imposing irksome administrative controls, and without itself requiring elaborate administrative machinery, it can drastically cut spending and can distribute that cut equitably."

Dr. Roswell Magill of Columbia University, former Undersecretary of the Treasury, told the Academy that a withholding plan for collecting income tax should be instituted immediately, and the administration of the tax should be greatly simplified.

Beardsley Ruml, chairman of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, also spoke for a pay-as-you-go income tax plan. Mr. Ruml said the debt which people owe to the Government for tax on their last year's income "has become a national danger."

Contracts Calling For Butter And Eggs Defaulted

CHICAGO (AP)—Contracts calling for the delivery of 132 cars of butter in November, amounting to 2,534,400 pounds, were defaulted at the close of trading Saturday, the Chicago Mercantile Exchange announced.

Defaults in November eggs totaled 12 cars, or 144,400 dozen, and in November potatoes 3 cars, or 108,000 pounds. It was the first time there had been defaults in butter since March, 1940, in eggs since December, 1941, and the first time on record for potatoes.

Dealers explained that defaults arise when traders, who have sold, "short" earlier in the year, are unable to buy back, thus closing out "short lines," or cannot obtain the commodity on which they agreed to make deliveries.

Imposition of price ceilings and difficulty in securing the actual commodities necessitated the defaults, traders asserted.

The exchange said it would appoint "fair market value" and "penalty" committees. These would set the price at which the "shorts" must buy contracts held by "longs," and set the additional penalty they must pay "longs" for failure to deliver the commodities.

Central Maine Power $12,500,000 Issue

NEW YORK (AP)—The Central Maine Power Co. sold an issue of $12,500,000 of 3½ per cent bonds due in 1972 to a syndicate headed by the First Boston Corp.-Coffin & Burr on their bid of 106.31.

It was understood the bonds would be offered Thursday at 107⅜.

Proceeds of the issue will be used in connection with the merger of the Cumberland County (Maine) Power & Light Co. and Central Maine Power. The merger and refinancing were approved by the Securities and Exchange Commission Nov. 4.

Halsey Stuart & Co. and associates submitted a bid of 106.199, while Harriman Ripley & Co. and associates bid 105.9067.

St. Paul Net Rises

CHICAGO (AP)—Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railroad reported October net income of $2,367,203 against $843,723 in the like 1941 month. Net income in the first 10 months this year was $8,669,975 compared with $5,258,069 in the same months last year.

(*) ex-dividend; (f) ex-rights; (a) also extra or extras; (d) cash or stock; (e) declared or paid so far this year; (r) payable in stock; (g) paid last year; (b) payable in Canadian funds; (k) accumulated dividends paid or declared this year; (ww) with warrants; (xw) without warrants; (y) 1941 sale.

Where issues carry a date after the last price, it signifies the day on which a sale was last recorded on the Exchange.

1942 High	1942 Low	Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
49½	37	Abbott 1.60a	3	47	46¾	47	+ ¾
48¾	39	Acme Stl (3)	1	42¼	42¼	42¼	N'v 28
8¼	5½	Adams Ex .15e 29		7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
24⅞	18¾	Adams-M 1¼e	1	24	24	24	N'v 28
16¼	10	Addressog (1)	9	16¼	16	16	
38½	29½	Air Reduct 1e	12	37⅛	37½	37⅞	+ ⅜
4	1¾	Alaska Juneau	11	3¼	3¼	3¼	
½	.h	Alleghany Corp	3	.h	¼	¼	N'v 30
6¾	3½	Alleg pf xw	1	5	5	5	N'v 30
6½	3½	AlleghP$30ww	5	5	5	5	+ ½
17	9¾	Alleg pr pf	1	13	13	13	N'v 30
22¾	16	Alleg LS1.55e	5	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ¼
6¾	3½	Allen Ind ¼e	5	6¾	6½	6½	— ¼
149	118½	Al Ch&Dye 6a	2	136½	135½	135½	— ½
12¼	10	Allied Kid (1)	1	10½	10½	10½	— ¼
16⅜	11⅞	Allied M (1e)	2	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	N'v 30
6½	4	Allied St(.60)	4	6¼	6	6	— ¼
81	64	Allied St pf 5	1	73	73	73	N'v 27
30¼	22	Allis-C M (1)	21	23¼	23¼	23¼	— ¾
19⅜	14⅜	Alpha P C ¾e	4	18	17⅝	17⅝	N'v 30
1½	⅛	Amal Leather	2	1	1	1	N'v 30
18⅞	12¾	Amal L pf ½a	2	14	14	14	Oct 31
70½	43	Amerada Pet 2	7	68	68	68	
24	18¾	Am A Ch 1.20a	2	22½	22½	22½	N'v 30
48¼	25½	Am Airl 1½eg	12	48½	47¾	47¾	+ ¾
9¼	5⅞	Am Bk N .40e	3	9	9	9	
6¼	3½	Am Beach ¼e	1	5	5	5	N'v 27
33	23	Am Br Sh .95e	5	29	28¾	28½	— ½
3½	1¼	Am Cable & R	6	3¼	3¼	3¼	
73¾	56¾	Am Can (3)	16	70¾	70¼	70½	+ ¼
176	159	Am Can pf (7)	2	173	173	173	N'v 30
3⅜	20	Am Car & Fdy	2	22¾	22½	22½	— ⅝
73¾	55½	Am CF pf 5¼e	1	64¾	64¾	64¾	N'v 30
20½	16	Am Ch&C (2)	2	18	18	18	N'v 30
110	105	Am Ch&C pf 5	1	106	106	106	N'v 9
95	69	Am Chicle(4a)	1	92½	91½	92½	+1¼
6½	3⅞	Am C'type .40e	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅞	N'v 27
22¾	14½	Am C Sug (2a)	5	14¾	14¼	14¼	— ¾
16¼	8⅞	Am Distill	7	15	15⅛	15⅛	N'v 30
3	⅝	Am Encau Tll	4			1¾	N'v 28
7½	3¼	Am Euro ¼e	6	6	6	6	N'v 25
24	16¼	Am Export (2)	2	23	23	23	+ ½
1½	.h	Am & For Pow	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
38¾	16¼	A FPdpfl.80k	9	32½	32	32½	N'v 30
43¾	18⅞	A FP7pf2.10k	4	38	38	38	+ ½
5⅞	1½	Am & F P 2pf	5	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
3	25½	Am-H S S 3	6	33¾	33	33¾	
3½	2¼	Am Hide&Lea	4	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	
36¼	32	Am H L pf (3)	6	33	33	33	N'v 9
51¾	36⅞	Am Home 2.40	6	51¼	51	51	
2	1¼	Am Ice	6	2	2	2	
35	25	Am Ice pf 1½e	3	34½	34½	34½	+ ⅛
5⅜	2¾	Am Intern'l	5	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
7	4⅜	Am Ivest .70e	1	5	5	5	N'v 30
10¼	6¼	Am Locom'tive	11	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	+ ⅛
91	65	Am Loco pf 7k	1	81	81	81	N'v 30
12¼	9½	Am M&F .80	12	12	11⅞	12	+ ¼
7⅝	4	AmM&Mei¼e	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	N'v 30
23¾	16	Am Metal (1)	2	19¾	19⅝	19¾	— ⅛
11	½	Am Pow & Lt	8	11	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
26¼	15½	APLS6pf33½k	4	19½	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
22	12½	APLS5pf2.81k	6	17	16½	17	+ ½
6⅜	3¾	Am R&S(.30a)	30	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
12	9½	Am R Ill (1e)	10	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
9¼	4¾	Am Saf R ¾e	3	9¼	9⅛	9¼	
11¾	6¾	Am Seat 1e	2	11½	11½	11½	N'v 30
43	25½	Am Smelt 2a	10	37¾	37½	37½	
148¼	132½	Am S&R pf 7	1	144⅛	143½	144⅛	+ ⅝
36¼	29	Am Snuff2.80e	1	34¼	34¾	34¾	— ¾
21¾	16⅜	Am Stl F (2)	7	18⅜	18½	18⅜	
12	9¾	Am Stores (1)	3	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	+ ⅛
12	7½	Am Stove 1.20	1	11½	11½	11½	N'v 27
21¼	15	Am Sugar (2e)	2	19¼	19½	19¼	— ¼
97½	78¾	Am Sugar pf 7	1	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞	N'v 25
23	17¾	Am S Tob (2e)	1	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	N'v 24
134¼	101¾	Am Tel&Tel 9	14	130½	129¾	130	+ ½
49¾	33½	Am Tob (3)	8	42¾	41¼	41¼	— ¾
50¾	34⅞	Am Tob B (3)	14	42¾	42⅛	42¼	— ¾
143⅝	120	Am Tob pf (6)	2	136	136	136	
7⅝	3¾	Am Type Fdrs	2	7¼	7⅛	7¼	
30½	22	Am Visc (2)	14	29½	28⅞	29	+ ⅛
116½	108¼	Am Visc pf(5)	1	115¼	115¼	115¼	N'v 30
4	1⅞	Am Water Wks	7	3¼	3¼	3½	
70¼	39	Am WW 1pf 6	2	56	55½	55½	N'v 28
5⅝	3¾	Am Woolen	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	
76⅜	52	Am Wool pf 8k	4	52	52	52	N'v 30
5⅞	3½	Am Zinc L&S	3	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
50	38½	Am Z pr pf5k	1	45	45	45	N'v 6
28⅜	22⅝	Anaconda 2½e	23	25¼	25⅛	25⅛	— ¼
17	12⅝	Anchor H .30e	1	15½	15½	15½	N'v 30
12¼	7¾	Andes Cop ¾e	3	10¼	10¼	10¼	N'v 30
1⅞	1	A P W Paper	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	N'v 21
35	27⅜	Arch-D-M (2)	4	32½	32	32	N'v 23
111⅝	102	Arm Del pf 7	1	106	106	106	N'v 30
4⅛	2½	Armour III	24	3	3	3	
67½	42	Arm pr pf4½k	3	43½	43½	43½	— ¼
66	40½	Armour III pf	1	40½	40½	40½	N'v 18
31¾	21	Arm Ck 1.35e	8	30⅞	30¾	30⅞	
8¼	5½	Arnold C ¾e	4	7¾	7¾	7¾	
4¾	2⅜	Artloom (.30e)	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	N'v 24
6¾	4¼	Assd Dry Gds	5	5⅞	5¾	5¾	
77½	61½	Assd DG1pf 6	1	72	72	72	N'v 27
83	53	AsDG2pf16¾k	2	56¼	56	56	— ½
28	20	Associated In2	1	28	28	28	N'v 28
53	27½	Atchison (6e)	17	43¾	43	43¾	
72½	60¼	At T&SF pf 5	2	66	65¾	66	+ ½
34½	19¾	Atl Coast (2e)	8	25⅞	25½	25⅞	+ ⅛
34	16½	Atl G&W I 3e	3	22⅞	22½	22½	N'v 28
45½	33	AG&WIpf2½e	1	42	42	42	N'v 28
23½	14⅜	Atl Refin .70e	15	18¾	18½	18½	
109¾	99¾	Atl Refin pf 4	1	106¼	106¼	106¼	Oct 27
50¼	46¾	Atlas Cp pf 3	1	50	50	50	— ¼
7	6¼	Atlas Corp ⅛e	10	6¾	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
70	43	AtlasPow 3½e	1	54¾	54¾	54¾	N'v 25
9¼	6¼	Atlas T'k ¾e	5	7½	7½	7½	N'v 25
2⅝	1¼	Austin Nichols	8	2¾	2¼	2⅝	+ ⅜
4⅛	2¾	Avia Cp ¼e	33	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛

B

14¾	9¾	Bald Loco ct	18	11¾	11⅛	11¾	+ ⅜
4½	2⅝	Balt & Ohio	4	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	
7½	4½	Balt & Ohio pf	1	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
6½	4	Bangor & Ar	4	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
12⅜	6⅝	Barber Asphalt	7	11⅝	11½	11⅝	
6¼	4½	Barker Br (1g)	3	5½	5½	5½	— ⅜
1⅛	⅜	Barnsdall .60	19	11½	11	11¼	+ ⅜
18¼	12⅛	Bath Ir Wk 2e	5	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
23¼	15½	Bayuk C 1½a	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	— ½
26	20	Beat Cream 1a	3	24½	24	24	— ½
105	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103	103	103	Apr25
106	102⅜	Beat Cr pf (5)	1	105	105	105	N'v 25
110¾	64	Beech-Nut(4a)	2	89¼	89	89	N'v 25
9	6⅜	Beld-Hem .80	3	9	8⅞	9	N'v 30
17⅜	9¾	Bell Airc (2e)	6	11⅞	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
39⅞	28¼	Bendix Aviа 3e	22	52¾	52⅛	52½	+ ⅛
15¼	9⅞	Bent I L 1.15e	8	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	+ ⅛
54	46½	Ben In pf 2½	1	53	53	53	
24¼	17⅝	Best Co 1.60a	5	23⅛	22½	23	+ ½
66⅞	49½	Beth Stl (6)	16	54	53½	54	+ ¼
121	105	Beth Stl pf 7	3	110	109¾	109¾	— ¼
27½	18¾	Bigelow-S (2)	2	27¼	27	27	N'v 30
19¾	14¾	Black-Dk 1.60	2	15¾	15¾	15¾	
7⅜	⅜	Blaw-Kno .35e	12	6	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
14½	11¼	bliss&Lau ¾e	3	12½	12½	12½	— ¾
21½	13⅜	Boeing Air 1e	11	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	
38¾	25	Bohn Al&Br 3e	5	36	36	36	
17¼	13½	Bond Str 1.60	2	16¾	16½	16½	
22⅝	18⅜	BordenCo1.40e	11	22¼	21⅞	22⅛	+ ⅛
27⅞	19¾	Borg-Wr 1.60	10	25⅞	25½	25½	— ¼
3½	1¼	Boston&Maine	2	2	2	2	N'v 25
31¼	25	Bower R 2½e	2	29½	28¾	29¼	N'v 28
20¼	15	Brewing C ½e	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	N'v 25
9½	7⅜	Bridg'p B (1)	1	9½	9½	9½	
21¾	15¼	Briggs Mfg(2)	7	21¼	21	21¼	+ ¼
35½	26	Briggs&St (3)	1	34¼	34¼	34¼	— ½
43	30	BristolM1.90e	2	34½	34¾	34½	+ ½
½	.h	Bkly & Q Tran	5	.h	.h	.h	N'v 24
1¼	.h	Bkly-Man Tran	3	1½	1½	1½	N'v 25
10¾	7	Bkly U Gas ½e	2	9½	9½	9½	
35	28¼	Brown Shoe(2)	1	29½	29½	29½	N'v 27
14⅜	9⅞	Brunsw'k-B 1	3	12¾	12½	12½	— ¼
8⅞	6¼	Bucyrus-E ½e	10	6½	6⅜	6½	+ ⅛
3¾	2¼	Budd Mfg	12	2¾	2¾	2¾	
7⅜	5¾	Budd Wh (1e)	2	6½	6⅜	6⅜	
15¾	11¼	Buffalo (2e)	4	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	N'v 30
25	16¼	Bullard 2½e	3	20⅜	20¼	20⅜	+ ⅛
26¾	19½	Bulova Wat 2	2	26¼	26¼	26½	
29¼	14⅞	Burlin M 1.40	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	N'v 27
56½	53	Burl pf 2¾	2	56¼	55½	55½	N'v 24
53¼	51	Burl pf 2½	1	51	51	51	N'v 30
9⅝	6¼	Burr Add(.60)	8	8⅞	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
3½	2½	Bush Terminal	4	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
6¼	4¾	Butl'r B .60e	2	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
21½	19¾	Butler pf 1½	1	20½	20½	20½	N'v 30
37⅞	2⅛	Butte Cop ¾e	3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	N'v 30
10⅝	6½	Byers (AM)	4	9¾	9¾	9¾	
15⅛	10	Byron Jr 1¼e	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	N'v 25

C

21¾	16½	Calif Pk 1½	2	2*	20⅞	21	+ ⅛
53⅞	50¾	Calif P pf 2½	1	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞	N'v 2
1¼	½	Callahan Z-Ld	1	.h	.h	.h	— .h
7⅜	5¾	Cal & Hecla 1	1	6½	6½	6½	
16¾	11⅞	Camb Wy 1¼e	3	15⅜	15¼	15¼	
13½	9¼	Canada Dr .60	4	13¼	13	13	
7⅜	3½	Canadian Pac	42	6¼	6¼	5¼	
37½	29⅝	Canton Millds 2	4	35	35	35	N'v 20
4¾	1¾	Capital Ad A	3	4½	4⅜	4½	N'v 30
28½	22½	CarpenSt(2)¼e	1	26	26	26	
3½	2¼	Carrier-G .15e	5	3½	3½	3½	
74	54¾	Case (JI)(3e)	2	73	73	73	+1
42	30	Caterpil Tr (2)	5	37¾	37½	37½	— ⅜
26½	15	Celanese 1⅛e	13	26¾	26¼	26¼	+ ¼
8¼	6½	Celotex Cp ½e	10	7½	7⅜	7⅜	
23⅜	16	Cent Aq 1¾e	2	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
2⅜	1½	Cent Foundry	3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
2½	1⅜	Cent RR NJ	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	N'v 30
18	11	Cen Violet2½e	3	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	— ½
3¾	2	Century Rib M	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	N'v 12
35	27	Cerro de P (4)	12	31½	31	31	— ½
3⅜	1¾	Cert-teed Prod	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
19	15½	ChainBelt 1¼e	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	N'v 28
18⅞	14½	Champ P&F 1	1	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	N'v 27
9½	5½	Checker Cab	1	9	9	9	N'v 21
36¾	27½	Ches & Ohio3a	18	35	34¾	34¾	
98	89	Ches & O pf 4	1	94	94	94	—1½
2½	⅛	Chi & E Ill	14	2½	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
8¾	2¾	Artloom (.30e)	1	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
6¾	4¼	Assd Dry Gds	5	5⅞	5¾	5¾	
77½	61½	Assd DG1pf 6	1	72	72	72	N'v 27
83	53	AsDG2pf16¾k	2	56¼	56	56	— ½
28	20	Associated In2	1	28	28	28	N'v 28
53	27½	Atchison (6e)	17	43¾	43	43¾	
72½	60¼	At T&SF pf 5	2	66	65¾	66	+ ½
34½	19¾	Atl Coast (2e)	8	25⅞	25½	25⅞	+ ⅛
34	16½	Atl G&W I 3e	3	22⅞	22½	22½	N'v 28
45½	33	AG&WIpf2½e	1	42	42	42	N'v 28
23½	14⅜	Atl Refin .70e	15	18¾	18½	18½	
109¾	99¾	Atl Refin pf 4	1	106¼	106¼	106¼	Oct 27
50¼	46¾	Atlas Cp pf 3	1	50	50	50	— ¼
7	6¼	Atlas Corp ⅛e	10	6¾	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
70	43	AtlasPow 3½e	1	54¾	54¾	54¾	N'v 25
9¼	6¼	Atlas T'k ¾e	5	7½	7½	7½	N'v 25
2⅝	1¼	Austin Nichols	8	2¾	2¼	2⅝	+ ⅜
4⅛	2¾	Avia Cp ¼e	33	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
14¾	9¾	Bald Loco ct	18	11¾	11⅛	11¾	+ ⅜
4½	2⅝	Balt & Ohio	4	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	
7½	4½	Balt & Ohio pf	1	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
6½	4	Bangor & Ar	4	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
12⅜	6⅝	Barber Asphalt	7	11⅝	11½	11⅝	
6¼	4½	Barker Br (1g)	3	5½	5½	5½	— ⅜
1⅛	⅜	Barnsdall .60	19	11½	11	11¼	+ ⅜
18¼	12⅛	Bath Ir Wk 2e	5	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
23¼	15½	Bayuk C 1½a	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	— ½
26	20	Beat Cream 1a	3	24½	24	24	— ½
105	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103	103	103	Apr25
106	102⅜	Beat Cr pf (5)	1	105	105	105	N'v 25
110¾	64	Beech-Nut(4a)	2	89¼	89	89	N'v 25
9	6⅜	Beld-Hem .80	3	9	8⅞	9	N'v 30
17⅜	9¾	Bell Airc (2e)	6	11⅞	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
39⅞	28¼	Bendix Aviа 3e	22	52¾	52⅛	52½	+ ⅛
15¼	9⅞	Bent I L 1.15e	8	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	+ ⅛
54	46½	Ben In pf 2½	1	53	53	53	
24¼	17⅝	Best Co 1.60a	5	23⅛	22½	23	+ ½
66⅞	49½	Beth Stl (6)	16	54	53½	54	+ ¼
121	105	Beth Stl pf 7	3	110	109¾	109¾	— ¼
27½	18¾	Bigelow-S (2)	2	27¼	27	27	N'v 30
19¾	14¾	Black-Dk 1.60	2	15¾	15¾	15¾	
7⅜	⅜	Blaw-Kno .35e	12	6	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
14½	11¼	bliss&Lau ¾e	3	12½	12½	12½	— ¾
21½	13⅜	Boeing Air 1e	11	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	
38¾	25	Bohn Al&Br 3e	5	36	36	36	
17¼	13½	Bond Str 1.60	2	16¾	16½	16½	
22⅝	18⅜	BordenCo1.40e	11	22¼	21⅞	22⅛	+ ⅛
27⅞	19¾	Borg-Wr 1.60	10	25⅞	25½	25½	— ¼
3½	1¼	Boston&Maine	2	2	2	2	N'v 25
31¼	25	Bower R 2

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Aluminum Co. Asks Dismissal Of Trust Suit

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Aluminum Company of America and its affiliates have asked the Supreme Court to dismiss the Government's appeal of the anti-trust suit against the company.

The Government lost in the lower court and should the appeal be dismissed, the suit would come to an end.

The company's motion was based on the court's advice of November 23 that there was not a quorum of justices qualified to sit in the case. The court informed the company on that date that Chief Justice Stone and Justices Reed, Murphy and Jackson were unable to participate in the consideration of the case on the merits.

Ordinarily, justices disqualify themselves from participation in consideration of a case with which they had been concerned prior to appointment to the bench.

In a brief in support of the motion, the Aluminum Company said "the alternative would appear to be the indefinite retention of the case upon the docket of this court. There being two justices short of a quorum and only one vacancy to be filled, it can only be assumed that the case would be held in suspension for an indefinite period."

(The high court has only eight members at present. No successor has been named to Justice Byrnes, who resigned to become Economic Stabilization Director.)

The Aluminum Company asserted that indefinite postponement of a decision would be "catastrophic."

"The government seeks comprehensive relief, including the dissolution of Aluminum Company of America into some new grouping of companies not yet disclosed, and so far as appellees know, not yet worked out," the brief continued. "It seeks comprehensive injunctive relief.

"As long as there is a substantial threat of any of these things happening, it is impossible for the company to make either realistic or adequate plans for the future of its business or the improvement or extension of its property, plants or equipment. . . .

"The continued pendency of this litigation greatly injures the morale, and distracts the attention of the key personnel of the company and is a serious clog upon the war effort of the company, and in consequence upon the war effort of the United States."

Joining in the motion with the Aluminum Company of America were Aluminum Manufacturers, Inc., Aluminum Goods Manufacturing Company and Aluminum, Ltd.

Insurance Companies Heavy Subscribers To Victory Bonds

NEW YORK (AP)—The Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. announced it would buy $225,000,000 of the new U. S. Treasury victory bonds, lifting its total holdings of Government issues to $1,625,000,000.

New York Life Insurance Co. subscribed to $200,000,000 of the new bonds, its president, George L. Harrison, announced. The subscription will boost New York Life's holdings of Government issues over $1,235,000,000.

The Prudential Insurance Co. of America subscribed to $175,000,000 of the victory bonds and its president, Franklin d'Olier, said Prudential's holdings of Treasury bonds were lifted above $1,500,000,000 by the subscription.

Mutual Life Insurance Co. reported it had subscribed to $80,000,000 of the new 2½s and $10,000,000 of the 1¾ per cent issue of 1948.

Lendable Reserves Rise $30,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—Lendable reserves of federal reserve member banks increased $30,000,000 during the past week, the Federal Reserve Board reported, and stood at $2,520,000,000 on Wednesday.

During the week the banks increased their holdings of government securities by $148,000,000, of which $103,000,000 was in bonds.

Meanwhile the member banks were asked to notify their depositaries that the United States Treasurer proposed to withdraw an aggregate of $225,000,000 for reposit to his credit on Dec. 1. The major withdrawal will be $124,800,000 from the New York district. The Chicago district will supply $36,600,000.

WPB Restricts the Use Of Many Kinds of Hides

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board has restricted the use of cattle hides and goat, kid and calf and kip skins to military and lend-lease products.

WPB said the order would prevent diversion of these hides and skins to nonessential garment leather. It is not expected to affect the supply of civilian garment leather to any great extent, since civilian garments are made chiefly from sheep and lamb skins which are not restricted.

North American Light

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Securities and Exchange Commission reserved decision on a motion by North American Light and Power Company to dismiss a claim of approximately $40,000,000 filed against it by its former subsidiary, Illinois Iowa Power Company. North American moved for dismissal last Oct. 15 on the grounds that SEC lacked jurisdiction. It also filed a counter claim of $40,000,000.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 2¼s 55-52	101	100	101

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
8 AbitibiP&P5s53st	48½	48½	48½
2 Adams Exp 4½s 48 st	103¾	103¾	103¾
34 Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	90	89¾	90
1 9lleghany 3s 49 mod	71	71	71
2 Allied Strs 4½s 51	102½	102½	102½
2 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	107	107	107
9 Am & For P5s 2030	73½	72½	73¼
1 Am T&T 3¼s 66	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
2 Am T&T 3¼s 61	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
40 Am T&T 3s 56	107	106⅞	107
12 Am Tobacco 3s 61	101	100⅞	100⅞
1 Am W W & E 6s 75	96¼	96¼	96¼
10 Arm Del 4s 57	103¾	103¾	103¾
5 AT&SF 4s 95	111¼	111¼	111¼
3 Atl & Cha AL 5s 44	102¾	102¾	102¾
9 A C Line 1st 4s 52	83⅛	83⅛	83¼
37 A C Line cll 4s 52	72⅜	72	72¼
5 A C Line 4½s 64	62⅞	62½	62½
3 A C Line 5s 45	102	102	102
2 Atl & Dan 2d 4s 48	23	26¾	28¼
1 B&O 1st mtg 4½s	87¾	87½	87½
20 B&O 93 st A	27¼	26⅝	27¼
25 B&O 95 st C	31⅛	30½	31
27 B&O 2000 st D	26¾	26¼	26¾
19 B&O 96 st F	26¾	26¼	26¾
57 B&O cv 4s 60 st	21⅞	21⅛	21⅛
13 B&O 4s 48	56	55⅞	56
19 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51st	47½	47	47½
10 B&O S W 50 st	36⅛	35¾	35¾
7 Balto & Aroo cn 4s 51	58	58	58
4 Bell TPa 5s 46 B	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
2 Bell TPa 3s 60 C	104½	104½	104½
1 Beth Stl 3¼s 65	103	103	103
1 Beth Stl 3s 60	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
11 Boston&Me 4½s 70	39½	39⅜	39½
7 Boston&Me 4s 60	70½	70	70
1 Bkly Edis 3¼s 66	109	109	109
3 Bkly Un Gas 5s 45	104¼	104¼	104¼
4 Bur R&P 5? st	32½	32¼	32½
5 Bur C R&NO 5s 34	11	11	11
10 Bur C R&No 5s 34ct	10	10	10
2 Bush Term 5s 55	60½	60	60
7 Bush T Bldg 5s 60	78	78	78
1 Can Nat Rv 4½s 51 reg	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 Can Nat Rv 4½s 56	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
1 Can Nat Rv 4½s 57	108¼	108¼	108¼
1 Can Pac 2s 54	93½	93½	93½
2 Can Pac 4½s 46	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
1 Can Pac 4½s 60	88½	88½	88½
3 Caro C&O 4s 65	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
2 Carthage & Adir 4s 81	49	49	49
10 Celanese 3½s 62	100¼	100¼	100¼
10 Cen R Un Pac 4s 48	29¼	29¼	29¼
3 Cen of Ga 5½s 59	6	6	6
19 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	23¼	22⅞	23
3 Cen Ga 1st 5s 45	66½	66½	66½
6 Cen New Eng 4s 61	70	70	70
2 Cen Pac 5s 60	53½	53	53⅝
21 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	82	81¾	82
6 Cen RR NJ 5s 87	18	18	18
2 Cen RR NJ 5s 87 Reg	18	18	18
4 Certain-td 5½s 48	92¼	92¼	92¾
1 C&O 3½s 96 D	102½	102½	102½
147 Chi & Alton 3s 49	16⅛	15¾	16⅛
3 CB&Q rfg 3s 71 A	72¾	72½	72½
4 CB&Q rfg 4s 58	73¾	73¼	73¼
3 CB&Q 1¾s III 49	92¾	92¾	92¾
6 Chi & E Ill inc 97	30¼	29⅞	30¼
17 ChiGt West 4s 88	65½	65½	65½
9 Chi I&L 5s 56	6¾	6¾	6¾
119 CMSP & P 5s 75	17⅛	16¾	17
58 CMSP&P ad 5s 2000 A	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
6 CM&SP 4½s 89C	41	41	41
5 CM&SP 4½s 89E	41¾	41¾	41¾
1 CM&SP gen 4s 89	40¼	40¼	40¼
1 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	20½	20¾	20½
29 Chi&NW rfg 4½s 37	21¼	21¼	21¼
29 Chi&NW cv 4½s 49	27⅛	27	27⅛
1 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	20¼	20¼	20¼
24 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	20¼	20¼	20¼
10 Chi & NW 4½ 87	30	30	30
2 Chi & NW 3½s 87	29	29	29
2 Chi Ry 5s 27	62	52	62
9 CRI & P 4½s 52A	18¾	18¾	18¾
3 CRI&P 4s 88	20¼	20¾	20¼
56 CRI & P 4½s 88 reg	28½	28¼	28½
56 CRI & P rfg 4s 34	17½	17½	17½
4 Ch Un Sta 3¼s 63	107¼	107¼	107¼
3 Cin Gas & El 3¼s 68	109½	109½	109½
21 CCC&StL 4½s 77	45¼	44½	44½
5 CievUnTerm 5¼s 72	76¾	76¼	76¼
2 Clev Un Term 5s 73	64¼	64½	64½
2 Clev Stl 4½s 56	104¾	104¾	104¾
8 Columbia G 5s 52 May	90¾	90	90¾
3 Columbia G 5s 1961	87¾	87¾	87¼
2 Coml Mack inc 6Sww	54	54	54
4 Comwlth Ed 3½s 68	110½	110½	110½
1 Comwlth Ed 2¾s 78	108¼	108¼	108¼
2 Con Edis 2½s 58	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	104	104	104
41 Del & Hud 4s 43	55	54½	55
1 D ¾ R G 4½s 36	20	20	20
11 D & R G 4s 36	19¾	19¼	19¾
1 D & R G West 5s 55	3½	3½	3½
11 Des Plaines V 4½s 47	89	88½	88½
1 Det T Imp 4½s 61	85¼	85¼	85¼
13 Dul Missabe&I 5½s 62	107¼	107	107
1 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	110¾	110⅝	110⅝
12 Erie 4½s 2015	52½	52⅛	52½
2 Erie 4s 95	87¾	87½	87¾
3 Firestone T&R 3s 61	98⅝	98⅜	98⅜
15 Fla E Cst 5s 74	18¼	18¼	18¼
13 Fla E Cst 4½s 59	77½	77½	77½
1 Fonda,J&G 2-4s 82	2	2	2
2 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	99¼	99¼	99¼
10 Goodrich 4½s 65	106	106	106
4 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	102	102	102
2 Gt Nor 4½s 77E	82¾	82¼	82¾
6 Gt Nor 4s 46G	99⅛	99	99
5 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	98¾	98⅝	98¾
4 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	73⅞	73⅞	73⅞
3 Gulf M&Oh inc 2015	53	53	53
2 Gulf St Util 3½s 69	111½	111½	111½
10 Harlem Riv&P 4s 54	90¼	90¼	90¼
1 Hocking Co l st mtg 4½	103¼	103¼	103¼
56 Hudson Coal 5s 62A	39¼	38¼	39
6 Hud & Man rfg 5s 57	45	45	45
5 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	17¼	17⅛	17¼
2 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 Ill Cen 4s 52	49	48¼	48¾
4 Ill Cen 4s 53	45⅜	45¼	45⅜
26 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	44⅞	44½	44½
23 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	41	40¾	40¾
9 Ill Cen St L 3s 51	45	45	45
2 Ill Cen W Line 4s 51	60	60	60
1 Ill Cen W Line 4s 51 reg	60¼	60¼	60¼
15 IC&CSt&NO 4½s 63	40¼	39¾	40
5 Ind Ill & Iowa 4s 50	79½	79½	79½
5 Inland Stl 3s 61	104½	104½	104½
1 Interlake Iron cv 4s 47	103½	103½	103½
41 Int Grt Nor ad 6s 52	5	4¾	5
15 Int Grt Nor 1st 6s 52	26¾	26½	26½
16 Int Grt Nor 5s 56B	24⅞	24½	24½
21 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	37¾	37½	37¾
21 Int T&T 4½s 52	60¾	60½	60½
26 Int T&T 5s 55	64⅞	64½	64⅞
2 Jones&Lgh St3½s 61	95	95	95
11 KCFtS&Mem 4s 36	53¾	53¼	53¼
2 K C South 5s 50	69	69	69
20 K C South 3s 50	62	61¾	62
7 K C Term 4s 60	108½	108½	108½
1 Kings CoEl¾P 6s 97	169¼	169¼	169¼
2 Koppers Co 3½s 61	106¼	106¼	106¼
15 Lac Gas 5½s 60D	86	86	86
1 Lac Gas 5s 45	99¾	99¾	99¾
9 Lautaro Nit inc 7S	55	55	55
2 Leh & NY 4s 45	85	85	85
10 Leh Val Coal 5s 64 st	69	69	69
1 Leh Val Coal 5s 74 st	66½	66½	66½
1 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	52½	52½	52½
9 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	34¼	34¼	34¼
28 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	30⅜	30⅜	30½
2 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	28¼	28¼	28¼
4 Leh Val 4s 2003 st reg	26½	26½	26½
2 Leh Val Term 5s 51	54¼	54¼	54¼
2 Libby McN&L 4s 55	106¼	105¾	105¾
2 Liggett & M 5s 51	122½	122½	122½
4 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	99	99	99
6 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	99	99	99
2 Lou&N 4½s 2003	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
5 Louis Ry 3½ N 3½s 50 A	103½	103¼	103½
1 Marion St Shov 6s 47st	102	102	102
5 Market St Ry 5s 45 st	88	88	88
1 Mich Cen 3½s 52	97½	97½	97½
10 Mich Cen 4½s 79	55¾	55¼	55¾
2 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	106½	106½	106½
5 MSP&SSMarie 5s 38	16	16	16
30 MSP&SSM en 4s 38	16	15⅞	15⅞
37 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	39	38⅝	38⅝
14 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	17¾	17	17
30 M-K-T 4½s 78	34⅝	34½	34½
31 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	40½	40	40
30 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	33¾	33¾	33¾
2 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	34½	34½	34½
42 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	34⅞	34⅝	34¾
13 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	35	34⅝	34⅝
5 Mo Pac 5s 80 H	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜
8 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜
15 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	9⅜	9¼	9⅜
12 MonWPa Pub Sv 6s	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
36 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	103⅜	103¼	103¼
6 Mor & Essex 5s 55	33½	32½	32½
60 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	30	29¼	29¼
6 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	35¾	35½	35¾
1 NashCha&StL 4s 78	65⅞	65¾	65¾
9 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 Nat Distill 3½s 49	103	103	103
11 Nat Distill 3½s 49	101⅜	101½	101½
6 Natl Steel 3s 65	103½	103½	103½
23 N Eng RR 5s '45	70¼	70	70⅛
2 N Eng RR 1st 4s '45	68½	68½	68½
3 NJ Pow & Lt 4½s '60	109¼	109¼	109¼
1 NO Tex&M 5s '5415	52	52	52
3 NY & Putnam 4s '93	40	39¾	40
37 NYC rfg 5s 2013	50¾	50¼	50½
37 NYC 4½s 2013 A	46¾	46⅛	46¼
8 NYC cn 4s '98	50	49½	49½
22 NYC 3¾s '46	98½	98	98¼
5 NYC cv 3½s '52	62¼	62	62
1 NYC La Sh 3½s '98	50	50	50
1 NY Chi & St L 6s '50	100¼	100¼	100¼
5 NYChi&StL 5½s '74A	74¼	74	74
63 NYChi&StL 4½s '78	59	58½	59
6 N Y Chi & StL 4½s'47	101	101	101
7 NY Edis 3¼s '65	108	107¾	107¾
23 NY G El H&P 5s '48	117	117	117
11 NY G El H&P 4s '49	111⅜	111⅜	111⅝
2 NY Lack&W 4½s '73	58¾	58¼	58¼
37 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	41	40¼	41
1 NYNH&H cll 6s '40	54¼	54¼	54½
69 NYNH&H 4½s '67	37	36½	37
17 NYNH&H 4s '47	32	32	32
25 NYNHH 4s '55	32	31⅞	32
21 NYNH&H 4s '56	32⅝	32	32¼
5 NYNH&H 3½s '54	32½	32½	32½
3 NYNH&H cv 3½s '56	31¼	31¼	31¼
5 NY O & W rfg 4s '92	6¾	6¾	6¾
2 NY O & W gen 4s '55	2	2	2
6 NY S&W gen 5s '40	11	11	11
10 NY W&Bost 4½s '4[illegible]	7¾	7½	7¾
13 NYSou cv 5s 2014	34¼	34⅛	34¼
1 Norf Sou 4½s 98	73¼	73¼	73¼
40 Nor Pac 6s 2047	62¾	62¼	62⅜
5 Nor Pac 5s 2047C	51	51	51
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047D	50¾	50⅜	50⅜
9 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	47⅛	46½	46½
15 Nor Pac 4s 97	72½	71½	72½
11 Nor Pac 3s 2047	40¼	40¼	40¼
2 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 67	110	110	110
1 Ohio Ed 4s 65	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 OhiOIo Ed 3¾s 72	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
1 Oklahoma G&E3¾s	110	110	110
6 Otis Steel 4½s 62A	90¾	90½	90½
2 Pac G&E 3¾s 61	110½	110½	110½
2 Pac G&E 4s 64	112½	112½	112½
1 Pac T&T 3½s 66B	108½	108½	108½
2 Para Pict 4s 56	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
7 Parmelee T 6s 44	61¾	61½	61¾
12 Pen Co 4s 63	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
25 Pen P & Lt 4½s 74	99½	99½	99½
6 Pen P&Lt 3½s 69	105½	105⅜	105½
3 Penn RR gen 5s 68	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
6 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	100¾	100½	100¾
7 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	89½	89	89⅛
1 Pen RR gen 4¼s 81	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞
12 Pere Marq 5s 56	72½	72¼	72½
4 Pere Marq 4½s 80	57½	57½	57½
20 Phelps Dodge 3½s 52	105¼	105	105¼
3 Phil Elec 3½s 67	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
31 Ph Read C&I 6s 49	11⅜	11¼	11⅜
2 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	34	35⅜	32⅜
7 Phillips Pet 1¾s 51	103¼	103¼	103¼
3 Pitt Steel 4½s 50	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
11 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	88¾	88⅝	88⅝
1 Pressed Stl Cs 5s 51	96	96	96
3 Reade 4½s 97 A	76½	76	76
1 Reade 4½s 97 B	76¼	76¼	76¼
2 Rem Rand 3½s 56	102	102	102
2 Republic Steel 4½s 61	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 Republic Steel 4½s 56	102¼	102¼	102¼
16 Rio Gr West 1st 4s 39	57½	57	57
8 RI Ark & La 4½s 34	18¼	18¼	18¼
3 Saguenay Pow 4½s 63	99½	99½	99½
4 StLIM&S4sR&G 33	73¾	73¾	73¾
1 StLPub Ser 5s 59	91½	91½	91½
9 St L S F 5s 50 B	18	18	18
9 St L S F 4½s 78	20¼	20¼	20¼
22 StLSF4½s 78ct st	19⅝	19½	19⅝
22 St L S F 4s 50 A	16⅞	16½	16½
6 St L S F 4s 50A ct	16¾	16¼	16¾
2 StL S W 5s 52	44¼	44¼	44¼
1 Sea A L 4s 50 st	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜
2 Sea AL rfg 4s 59	11	11	11
1 Sea AL rfg 4s59ct	10½	10½	10½
12 Sea-All F1a 6s 35A ct	15⅞	13½	15⅞
5 Shell Un 2½s 54	97¾	97¾	97¾
2 Skelly Oil 3s 50	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
10 Stand Oil NJ 3s 61	105¼	105¼	105¼
10 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s 53	104¼	104¼	104¼
2 Studebaker cv 6s 45	102½	102	102
27 Superior Oil 3½s 56	103⅜	103½	103½
1 Tex Corp 3s 65	106	106	106
10 Tex Corp 3s 59	105	105	105
5 Tex&P 1st 5s 2000	109½	109½	109½
10 Tex&Pac 5s 77B	62	62	62
1 Tex&Pac 5s 80 D	62	62	62
14 Third Ave a1 5s 60	20¾	20½	20½
6 Third Ave 4s 60	59¾	59¾	59¾
15 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	108¾	108¾	108¾
2 Un Pac 3½s 80	105	105	105
15 Un Pac 3½s 70	96¼	96	96¼
4 Un Cig-Wh Stra 5s 52	92	91½	92
13 Unit Drug 5s 53	98¾	98	98
1 Unit Pub Ser 2 50s 53	101½	101½	101½
3 Utah P & L 5s 44	97½	97	97
5 Virginian Ry 3¼s 66	108¾	108¾	108¾
11 Wabash 4s 81	42¾	42¼	42¼
9 Wabash 4s 'Z4	81½	81½	81½
4 Walgrth 4s '55	91	90¾	91
3 Wash Cen 4s '48	86½	86½	86½
3 West Shore 4s 2361	42½	42¼	42½
5 Westn Pac 1st 5s 46	34¾	34¾	34¾
4 Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	33¾	33¾	33¾
1 Western Un 5s 51	86¼	86¼	86¼
7 Western Un 5s 60	82	81¾	82
1 Western Un 5s 75	80¼	80¼	80¼
5 West El&Mfg 2½s 51	101	101	101
5 Wheel Stl 3½s 66	99	99	99
2 Wilson & Co 4½ 55	101½	101½	101½
16 Wis Cen 4s '49	50¼	50	50

Foreign Bonds

1 Argentine 4s 72 Feb	75¼	75¼	75¼
34 Argentine 4½s 48	95¾	95½	95¾
3 Australia 5s 55	75½	75½	75½
2 Australia 5s 57	75½	75½	75½
8 Brazil 6½s 26-57	31¾	31¾	31¾
1 Brazil 6½s 27-57	31¾	31¾	31¾
3 Brisbane 5s 58	70	70	70
4 Buen A 7s 64	45	43	45
3 Buen A 6½s Aug 78	66½	66½	66½
1 Canada 5s 52	101¼	101¼	101¼
6 Canada 4s 60	107⅛	107	107⅛
2 Canada 2¾s 74	100¼	100¼	100½
4 Chile 6s B1936stamd	17	17	17
1 Chile Mtge 6s 57	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
2 Chile 7s 42 asd	20	20	20
2 Chile 7s 42 asd	18½	18½	18½
3 Chile 6s 60 asd	18¾	18¾	18¾
6 Chile 6s 61 Jan asd	18¾	18¾	18¾
3 Chile 6s 61 Feb asd	18¾	18¾	18¾
3 Chile 6s 61 Sept asd	18¾	18¾	18¾
6 Chile 6s 62 asd	18¾	18¾	18¾
3 Chile 6s 63 asd	18¾	18¾	18¾
2 Costa Rica 7s 51	15¾	15¾	15¾
5 Cuba 4½s 77	74	74	74
1 Denmark 5½s '55	54	54	54
1 Greek 6s '68 pt pd	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝
1 Haiti 6s '52	66	66	66
2 Met Water 5½s '50	72	72	72
3 Mex 5s asd '45	11½	11½	11½
1 Mex 4s 45 asd	12¼	12¼	12¼
1 Minas Ger 6½s '58	16¼	16¼	16¼
2 Norway 4½s '56	80¾	80¾	80¾
5 Peru 7s '59	13¾	13¼	13¾
6 Peru 1st 6s 60	13¾	13¼	13¾
1 Peru 2nd 6s 1961	13¾	13¼	13¾
1 Poland 5s 50	7½	7½	7½
2 Poland 4½s '58 asd	14½	14½	14½
5 Rio de Jan 8s 46	16¼	16¼	16¼
1 Rio de Jan 6½s '53	14¼	14¼	14¼
1 Rio Gr do Sul 8s 46	17¼	17¼	17¼
5 Sante Fe (Prov) 4s '64	71	71	71
4 Sao Paul City 8s 52	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
2 Sao Paulo St 8s 36	42½	42½	42½
1 Sydney 5½s 55	77	77	77

Total bond sales today (in dollars): 3,232,900; previous day, 5,676,100; week ago, 8,796,900; year ago, 10,841,500; two years ago, 7,491,450; 1942 to date, 1,103,350,850; year ago, 1,906,667,375; two years ago, 1,473,857,800.

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Pe- riod	Pay- able	Hldrs. of Record
Bush Term pf	$3	1- 2	12-11	
Canad Wirebnd Box A	50c	1- 2	12-15	
Interim				
Power Corp (Ca)	15c	2- 1	12-31	
Initial				
Amer Press Lines 5 pf	$1.25	12-30	12-21	
Resumed				
Globe-Wernicke Co	15c	12-14	12- 4	
Year End				
Aluminum Gds Mfg	40c	12-22	12- 7	
Am Airlines	$1.50	12-22	12- 5	
Armstrong Cork	35c	12-24	12- 7	
Capital Transit Co	85c	12-21	12- 4	
Cluett Peabody	50c	12-24	12-11	
Federal Water & Gas	30c	12-30	12-15	
Gen Refractories	35c	12-25	12- 8	
Hamilton Watch	25c	12-15	12- 8	
Indiana Steel Products	25c	12-15	12- 5	
Nat Gypsum Co	25c	12-30	12-23	
Northland Greyh Lines	$1	12-10	12- 1	
Rhinelander Paper	20c	12-22	12-15	
Starrett (L S) Co	75c	12-30	12-16	
Stonega Coke & Coal	$1	12-12	12- 1	
Stromberg Carlson	50c	12-10	11-30	
Sylvania Elec Prod	31½c	12-19	12- 9	
Va Coal & Iron	$1	12-12	12- 1	
Regular				
Am Airlines 4.25 cum pf	$1.06¼	Q 1-15	1- 4	
Am Home Prod	20c	M 2	12-14	
Am Seating	50c	12-22	12- 7	
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Permanent Resettlement For U. S. Japanese Sought

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—A plea for complete understanding of problems faced by Japanese-Americans in the various war relocation centers, with a view to making adjustments necessary for permanent resettlement throughout the United States, was made by delegates and officials attending a seven-day emergency conference of the Japanese-American Citizens' League, which concluded here recently.

Attending were 40 delegates from centers and League chapters, whose purpose was to smooth the path of Japanese-American relations as affecting the 110,000 evacuees now being housed in inland western relocation centers.

Keynote of the conference was sounded by Mike Masaoka of New York and Washington, national secretary, when he said:

"We are met to discuss our problems as Americans. We have sacrificed much because of the war, as other Americans have. We ask for the right and privilege to once again assume our place in the common lot and life of all Americans. To this end our conference and our organization is dedicated."

High lighting the meetings was the appearance of Dillon S. Myer, National Director, War Relocation Authority, who met in closed session with J. A. C. L. officials for more than three hours.

During that session he was said to have clarified many of the problems in answering scores of questions placed frankly before him.

Mr. Myer reported that United States Government plans for large-scale industrial setups in the 10 inland relocation centers are being scrapped in favor of a hoped-for early permanent resettlement of Japanese-Americans throughout the United States.

The national WRA director declared it was necessary that the relocation center program of the future be greatly simplified "because we came to the realization we were trying to do more than it was possible to do.

Permanent Resettlement

"We decided to go as rapidly as possible into the fourth stage of relocation, namely, the permanent resettlement," he said. "I think it can be done. It is a job very important to our war effort, and I am very heartened by what I have found out about people of the United States in regard to this problem," he said.

His announced plan of simplification of the relocation picture in favor of early permanent resettlement met with approval of J.A.C.L. leaders, including Saburo Kido, former San Francisco lawyer, who is League national president. Mr. Kido is a voluntary resident of the Poston, Ariz., center.

Mr. Myer warned the delegates "not to repeat the mistake of concentrating great numbers in any one part of the country again," basic reason, he said, for their removal from the Pacific Coast.

One major objective, he pointed out, will be to see that there are key persons in different areas to help the resettlement movement, to be based on the following steps:

1. Anyone in the relocation centers may apply to resettle outside.

2. However, they must have a place to go where they can earn a living and be accepted by community without furore.

3. Satisfactory conduct records must be given before a Japanese-American can resettle.

4. WRA must be kept informed of the progress of an evacuee outside a relocation center.

Japanese Religious Trend

Another special speaker was A. L. Wirin, West Coast representative of the Civil Liberties Union, who reviewed the civil liberties as affected by the evacuation and relocation and discussed various test cases now pending on exclusion and subsequent military orders as affecting United States citizens.

Dr. Galen Fisher, executive secretary, Northern California Committee for Fair Play, said: "I expect that some day there will no longer be Japanese Christian churches. Instead, the members of those churches will be good Christian members of Caucasian American churches."

Dean Robert W. O'Brien, national director, Japanese-American Student Relocation Council, noted that 300 colleges are being cleared by the Government for admittance of Japanese-Americans to their rolls.

He said 328 students had been placed in colleges and that it was hoped 500 to 1,000 more would be admitted shortly.

Mr. Kido and other league officials called attention to the aid Japanese-Americans have given in various sections of the country in alleviating the labor shortage on farms, particularly with reference to the beet sugar industry.

In various resolutions adopted by the conference, stress was placed on loyalty to the United States, a firm belief in an ultimate victory over the Axis.

A petition to President Roosevelt requested that the "stigma of enemy aliens" be removed from Japanese-Americans as was done for alien Italians.

Another resolution, addressed to President Roosevelt and the Army, asked that Selective Service for Americans of Japanese ancestry be placed on a equal basis with other American citizens.

Rival Unions Again Seek Unity

Continued from Page 1

Daniel J. Tobin, President of the Teamsters,

A train bringing the last two from Indianapolis was late and caused the temporary delay.

Until Mr. Lewis led the United Miners out of the C. I. O. this year, into which he had originally led them, the membership of the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O. was about equal, at around 5,000,000 workers each. The Lewis defection cost the Murray group about a tenth of its membership. But it did more than that. The A. F. of L. is substantially better organized, better disciplined and more entrenched. The C. I. O. unions are newer and, while militant, are frequently undisciplined and short of funds.

The Lewis United Miners in the C. I. O. was one of the major exceptions to this: the U. M. W. A. is one of the best disciplined unions in America, many of the miner families have been unionists for two or three generations and came from Welsh or Scottish coal mines before that; the U. M. W. A. put over $1,000,000 into the C. I. O. treasury while Mr. Lewis was head of it. The C. I. O. still has well-established unions, but the U. M. W. A. defection was greater than indicated by numbers.

Still another powerful group of workers are neither in the A. F. of L. C. I. O., or the Lewis units, but comprise the Railway Brotherhoods and other independent groups.

Forseeing a reaction against labor after the war, many advisers urge the A. F. of L. and C. I. O. to unite now at all costs. But the problem is difficult. C. I. O. leaders want an outright merger, with respective unions keeping present identity and membership.

Here the difficulty of rival structural organization comes in. The C. I. O. is generally organized on an industry-wide basis, a carpenter who works in a coal field for example would still belong to the mine union and not the A. F. of L. Carpenters' Union. Under the craft membership on which some A. F. of L. unions are built the carpenter might have to leave his present C. I. O. union and sign up in one of the A. F. of L. construction unions.

It is the A. F. of L. construction unions under Mr. Hutcheson, and similar leadership, which are among the deepest entrenched, the best protected and the most conservative.

The current jurisdictional War Labor Board dispute in the Kaiser-West Coast shipyards tends to emphasize points of difference between the factions. One of the A. F. of L. unions affected has just hired a Washington press agent to devote his time to a campaign against the War Labor Board, which is asking for dissolution of Kaiser-A. F. of L. closed-shop agreements prior to a new election.

A. F. of L. President, William Green has assailed the Labor Board for its interference, and the attack is almost as sharp from this group as from disgruntled employers.

Thus the divided family threatens to pull down its own house and wreck the New Deal Agencies set up to assist labor.

Two earlier efforts to bring A. F. of L. unity were fruitless, but this is the first attempt since Mr. Murray succeeded Mr. Lewis.

'Quit-War Move' Opens in Italy

LONDON, Dec. 1 (AP)—The underground Socialist Party in Italy has issued a manifesto calling for a civil disobedience campaign and is circulating secretly the slogan "Enough of Fascism, Enough of War!" the diplomatic correspondent of Reuters, British News Agency, said last night.

The correspondent, who said he had obtained his information from a copy of the manifesto which had reached England, added that it was being distributed in factories and war service centers.

"Military defeat is in sight," it said.

This report was published a few hours after Secretary of State Cordell Hull in Washington had stated at a press conference that he would not be surprised to hear of explosive developments in Italy, such as mutiny and disorder, and while the BBC was still broadcasting to the Italian people Prime Minister Churchill's warning of Sunday that a shattering aerial offensive would be directed against them unless they broke with their Fascist leaders and sought a separate peace.

Mr. Churchill's warning was punctuated Sunday night by the second successive night attack on Turin by British bombers.

Joint Production Co-Chairmen Named

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1 (AP)—Appointment of new co-chairmen of the Joint War Production Committee of the United States and Canada was announced today by the Office of War Information.

Charles E. Wilson, vice chairman of the War Production Board, becomes the American chairman and Harry J. Carmichael, Coordinator of Production of Canada's Department of Munitions and Supply, becomes the Canadian chairman.

Mr. Wilson succeeds James S. Knowlson another WPB vice chairman, as American chairman and Mr. Carmichael succeeds G. K. Sheils as Canadian chairman. Mr. Knowlson remains a member of the committee but Mr. Sheils does not.

Meter Tells Secrets Of Ocean Tides

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1 — The United States Coast and Geodetic Survey has developed a radio current meter which broadcasts continuously and automatically the velocity and direction of ocean currents, the Department of Commerce announced today.

It is called the Peters-Roberts meter after the two survey officers who are chiefly responsible for its development. The instrument was designed primarily for use in areas where strong currents prevail in which difficulty is experienced in holding a vessel on station constantly for a long enough time to obtain data necessary for accurate prediction of future currents for the guidance of mariners.

Housed in a streamlined case of torpedo shape, the meter is suspended at a depth of about 15 feet by a yoke from a specially designed buoy so as to be stable and steady in all directions.

An impeller, composed of four helicoidal brass blades and looking much like a small ship propeller, is soldered to a conical body containing a magnetic driving element, used in lieu of a mechanical drive to obviate leakage.

The meter aligns itself with the current. The impeller, driven by the current, actuates through the magnetic drive a contact mechanism within the meter case, which, in turn, keys radio signals on a transmitter housed inside the buoy from which the meter is suspended.

A compass mechanism forms a part of the setup and consists of two sets of contact points and a revolving contactor.

The radio transmitter ingeniously translates the velocity and direction of the current into a series of dots and dashes that can be tuned in by the survey vessel or by a shore station and recorded automatically on a wax-coated chronograph paper.

10 Victims Named In Army Plane Crash

SIOUX CITY, Iowa (AP)—Names were announced Nov. 30 of 10 crewmen killed when an Army bomber crashed in a corn field near here.

Flying in adverse weather on a routine flight from Sioux City, the bomber plunged to earth shortly after it had taken off. It was Iowa's worst plane cash, killing all occupants of the bomber.

Capt. Fred Shick, post public relations officer, listed the fatalities, with their rank and home towns, as: Second Lieut. Henry Bunn, Springfield, Ill., pilot; Second Lieut. Elwood E. Lowry, San Francisco, co-pilot; Second Lieut. Harry J. Kaufman, Kansas City; Second Lieut. Leon R. Christensen, Caldwell, Idaho; Second Lieut. Earl B. Reynolds, Colony, Kan.; Technical Sergeant James G. Kirkpatrick, Grandview, Texas; Staff Sergeant Wayne A. Sims, Plant City, Fla.; Sergeant Robert E. Ables, Akron, Ohio; Sergeant Arlo H. Brown, Stockport, Iowa; Sergeant Alexander R. Armstrong Jr., Detroit, Mich.

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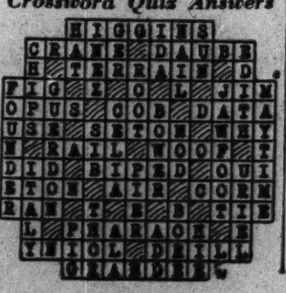

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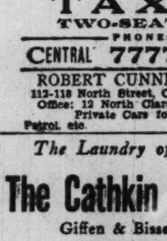
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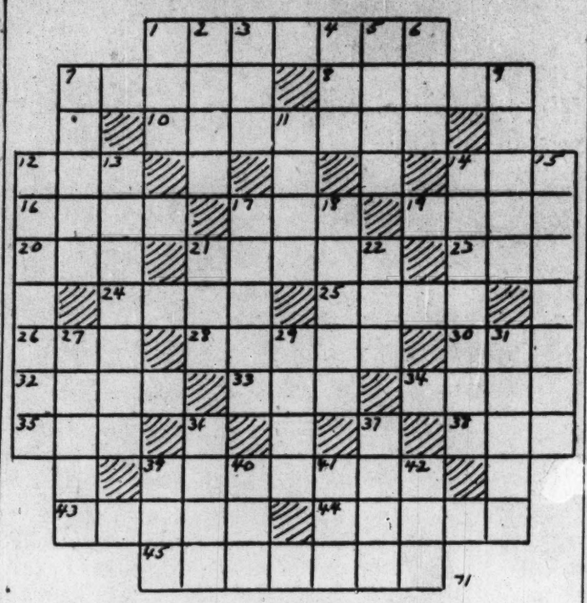
Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Who is the professor in Shaw's "Pygmalion"?
7—Who is Yankee schoolmaster in "Legend of Sleepy Hollow"?
8—What is larded meat or poultry braised with vegetables?
10—What is tract or region of ground immediately under observation?
12—What tree often bears three crops of edible fruit in a season?
14—"Piccadilly ——" is title of a book by P. G. Wodehouse.
16—What is a musical work?
17—What is a spike of Indian corn?
19—What is plural of "datum"?
20—To employ.
21—Who is author of "Wild Animals I Have Known"?
23—For what reason.
24—What is one of two metal bars forming track for wheels of a vehicle?
25—What do you call threads that cross the warp in a woven fabric?
26—Acted.
28—Two-footed animal is what?
30—What is French for "yes"?
33—What is an English school for boys?
35—To ventilate.
34—What is a short, fleshy, underground stem, resembling a bulb but of solid texture?
35—What is a hank of twine?
38—To bind.
39—What was title of sovereigns of ancient Egypt?
43—Who is father of Enid in "Idylls of the King"?
44—What is a kind or method of military exercises?
45—In Spain and Portugal, a nobleman of first rank is called what?

Down

1—What is a cuneoon?
2—— —— Haynes Irwin.
3—Switzerland is bounded on north by what country (abbr.)?
4—Paris grew up as shepherd boy on what mountain?
5—What is a measure of 2¼ inches?
6—What is source of light and heat to the earth?
7—Who is English schoolmaster of James Hilton's novel?
9—Who was the Maid of Lorn in Scott's "Lord of the Isles"?
11—What is underground part of a plant?
13—Who is one who casts metals in various forms?
18—A reward is what?
14—What is a maxilliped?
15—What is name of a Sigmund Romberg operetta?
17—Who is the lady of his love celebrated by Thomas Carew in his poems?
18—What is an anchor carried at bow of a boat?
21—Akin.
22—What land was east of Eden?
27—What country bounds Switzerland on north?
29—What is an intermediate support for adjacent ends of two bridge spans?
31—What archangel is "regent of the sun" in Milton's "Paradise Lost"?
36—What Norse god was most widely worshiped in Norway and Iceland?
37—What is interior diameter of a tube or gun barrel?
39—Something which has not been seen is said to be what in a poke?
40—Yellowhammer State is what (abbr.)?
41—Annex.
42—To hasten.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Did You Ever Wonder

Why Some Windows Are Made of Sugar In Hollywood?

When Hollywood actors and actresses plunge bodily through plate glass windows in the movies there is no danger of cuts from jagged pieces of broken glass, for the simple reason that no glass is broken.

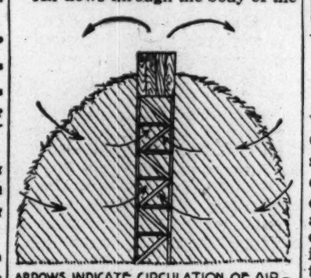
The panes are made from common sugar, drawn by a special process into a glass-like sheet. This sweet, transparent pane looks like glass and shatters like glass, but (being considerably softer than glass) it does not cut like glass.

Why Some Haystacks Have Chimneys Down the Center?

The spontaneous heating of stored hay has proved a serious problem in various parts of the country. The heating is due to the stacking of under-cured hay with too high a moisture content.

A cure is offered by the Western Washington Experiment Station in the form of a ventilator shaft running from the ground up the center of the stack. The shaft is formed by stacking the hay around a sheet-metal cylinder which is pulled upward as the stack grows in height, or by building the stack around an open framework of wood topped with a short chimney-like section at the top.

Air flows through the body of the

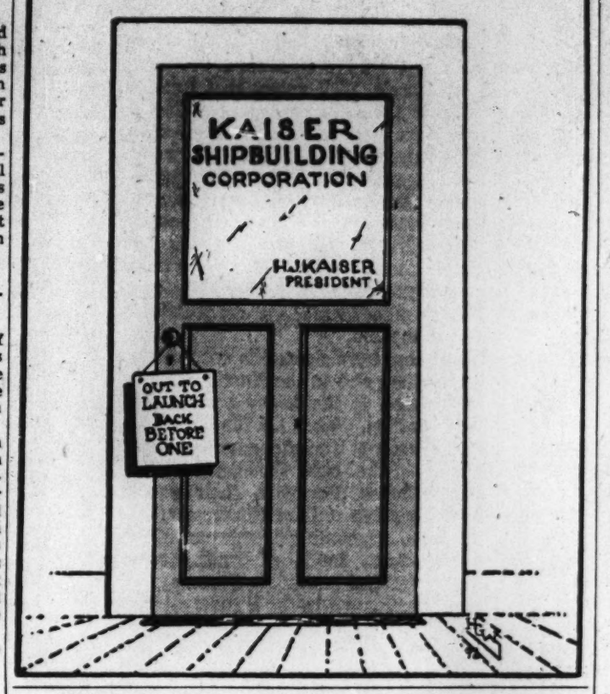


Cross-section sketch of haystack showing wooden framework of "chimney."

stack and up the shaft as a result of the difference in temperature between the interior of the stack and the outside air, aided somewhat by the wind. W. P. Keasbey

Just for Fun

By Sunderlof



Out of Season

A certain manufacturer of vital war supplies whose factory is located somewhere on the Eastern seaboard commissioned a certain camouflage expert to render his establishment invisible from the air. All summer the camouflage expert toiled, and when he finished, early in September, the factory was harmoniously blended in with the woods and pastures that surround it, and was absolutely undetectable from above. However, now that the leaves are mostly gone and the grass is frostbitten, the factory stands out like a miraculous vision of Eden. The camouflage expert has been reengaged.—The New Yorker.

A Verse for Today . . .

Wherefore laying aside all malice, and all guile, and hypocrisies, and envies, and all evil speakings, as newborn babes, desire the sincere milk of the word, that ye may grow thereby.—I PETER 2:1, 2

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, 1939, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Abe, Gen. Nobuyuki (nō-bo͝o-yo͝o-kē ä-bā—even accent)—President of Japan's Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

Girand, Gen. Henri (än'-rē' zhē'-rō')—French general cooperating with the United Nations in the battle for French North Africa.

Higashi-Kuni, Gen. Prince Naruhiko (nä-ro͝o-hē-kō hing-ä-shē-ko͝o-nē—even accent)—Japan's Home Defense chief.

Yoshida, Admiral Zengo (zĕn-gō yō-shē-dä—even accent)—Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Fleet in Chinese Waters.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Chad (chäd)—Lake in Central Africa.

Gabès (gä'-bĕs)—Seaport and oasis of Tunisia.

Gafsa (gäf'-sä)—Seaport and oasis of Tunisia.

Monastir (mŏn'-ăs-tĭr')—Seaport town of Tunisia.

Nalchik (näl'-chĭk)—Town of the Caucasus region, Soviet Russia.

Sfax (sfäks)—Seaport city of Tunisia, on Gabès Gulf.

Sousse (so͞os)—Town of northeast Tunisia.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ärm, ăsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ĕvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makēr; īce, ill, charity; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fo͝od, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ŭnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdûre; K=ch in G. ich, ach; BON; yet; zh=z in azure.

Daily Quotation

Every right action and true thought sets the seal of its beauty on person and face.—RUSKIN

In Lighter Vein

A Free Country!

A notice at an office in a military establishment in Scotland, where civilian callers sometimes cause a draught, reads:

"This is a free country.

"You may open or shut your eyes, ears or mouth as you please.

"But keep this door shut."—Exchange.

Good Reason

Jack: "What are you doing for lunch today?"

Joe: "I've got to help my little cousin buy a Christmas tree."

Jack: "A bit early, isn't she?"

Joe: "Oh, no. She works in a defense plant, and they're two months ahead of schedule."

—Kablegram

To Deflate an Author

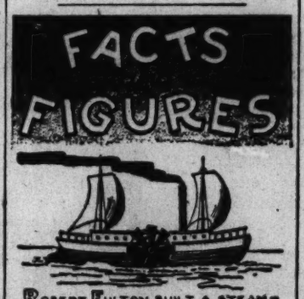
He was an author, and self-opinionated. He entered a bookseller's and approached the assistant at the fiction counter.

"Oh—ah," he said, proudly, "I'm Harold Van Scrybe—author of 'Live for Love' and 'Desert Heroes.'"

"Oh—yes, sir?"

"Can you tell me how my books are going?"

"Well, sir," the assistant replied confidentially, "two copies have gone, and I don't mind telling you it's got us puzzled up to now. In my opinion, though, it's shoplifters!"—Tit-Bits.


FACTS
FIGURES
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K-PARKS

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MAMA! DADDY'S GOT MY SHIRT ON
I'M SURE THE WPB OFFICIAL WHO MADE THIS RULING CERTAINLY NEVER UNDERSTOOD CHILDREN
BUT, DADDY, YOU SAID IT WAS PATRIOTIC
I. F. VAN ZELM

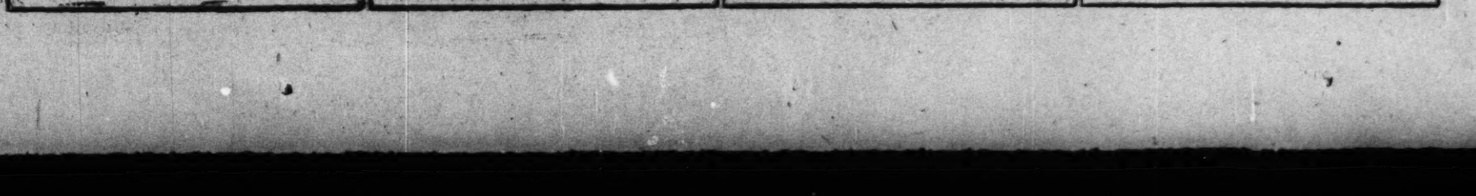
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Some Hope for History*

BY LE PELLEY

HISTORY! AM I TIRED OF THAT SUBJECT !!! IT'S TOO DULL !!!
PARTS OF IT ARE !
BUT JUST THINK — ONE DAY PEOPLE MAY BE READING ABOUT YOU IN HISTORY —
HMM...M... QUITE SO...
WELL THEN .... I GUESS HISTORY WILL BE A LOT MORE INTERESTING IN THE FUTURE. ——
SAYS YOU....
Le Pelley

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*But of Course Nothing Can Ever Take the Place of a Bone!*

BY RODGERS


"Well, if there are no bones, this will have to do," I decided today—
So—I went to work on it
Then, when the Boss came home we used the very same stick for my favorite stick chasing game!
Which just goes to show Sometimes substitutes work out very well!
At least you can get along with them for a while—

The Adventures of Waddles—*Watch Your Step*

BY THE HAGERS

Said Farmer Cadwell, "Tell me where You found two helpers. That's not fair!"
Said Aunt Matilda, "I'll confess I sent up signals of distress."
The farm showed plainly what it lacked. "What steps shall we take first?" I quacked.
"Believe me!" Ted exclaimed, "don't fail To take the first step with a nail."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Nobody to Blame!

Naturally no one wants to take the awful responsibility for the killing of 449 people in Boston's Cocoanut Grove. But the process of whitewashing is sickening. If the results of investigations so far were to be accepted the blame would rest wholly on the crowd which was panicky or befuddled, on a sixteen-year-old bus boy who may have accidentally touched an artificial palm tree with a match, and on Boston's building laws. The law is a particularly tempting and undefended scapegoat.

But so far city officials, owners of the property, operators of the night club, and all others who would ordinarily be held responsible have been beautifully exonerated. Particularly remarkable is the record of the city officials charged with inspection of such premises. The Building Commissioner maintains that the place had proper and adequate exits, pointing out that the law lists night clubs as restaurants and does not impose the same requirements on them that it does on hotels and places of assembly like theaters and churches. Such legal deficiencies can and should be made good, not only in Boston but wherever they exist in the Nation.

But one reason they exist is because dine-dance-drink places have too often been closely connected with politicians. For this same reason, it will be very hard to convince the public that proper enforcement of the laws already existing would not have prevented this disaster. How much good are more laws if the report of a fire inspector made on November 20 could describe the Cocoanut Grove conditions as "good"? Eyewitnesses testified that this was a "flash" fire, spreading with unbelievable rapidity in "stuff that looked like straw" on the ceilings and through fake palm fronds. Yet the fire inspector says that he tried to light several palms with matches and his report says "no inflammable decorations."

This isn't good enough. No one was to blame! But action will be taken to prevent another Cocoanut Grove, and somebody could have taken action to prevent this one. And not merely by passing new laws. A national expert on fire prevention, Robert S. Moulton, technical secretary of the National Fire Protection Association, says it is too soon to determine just what part was played by "the chaotic condition of Boston's building laws, incompetent enforcement, political influence and careless management." Yet he intimates all had a part, and citizens may well insist on the part being determined.

All these are causes which can be dealt with. All could be improved were this fire to purify lax standards of city government. Far too many American cities are satisfied with government on the night club and race track level. The laws will be improved. But conditions under them will be better only as citizens insist on better men to enforce them.

Super-Service Is Out

No whipped cream. No cuffs on men's suits. No gift wrapping. No second pat of butter in some restaurants. One by one the frills of the superstandard of American living are being clipped by the harsh shears of wartime economy.

Yet comparatively few persons have felt as yet the full impact of one of the latest Office of Price Administration orders. They will, and soon. Many retail store services long taken for granted are about to become part of the all-out war effort—and we mean out!

Purchases on approval will be a privilege of the past, if merchants adopt the new OPA authorization. No articles may be returned simply because the customer has changed her mind.

Gift wrapping and gift packing will become a domestic chore and not a professional service.

Free style shows, instruction classes, free concerts, free refreshments, and even air-conditioning are on the OPA store-services "blacklist."

To most Americans this will come as a shock. Not that they would for a moment question necessary economies in times like these. But they've been spoiled. Spoiled by super-service. They may be spoiled by it again some time—they hope—but they will then have more appreciation of it, for they will be able to remember what it was like without it.

Those old Civil War cannon that decorate (?) the court-house lawns in so many American towns and have grown slick from the seats of so many youngsters' trousers might well go to the scrap heap now, and let modern playground apparatus be substituted for the youngsters, if necessary.

Allies in Deed

For days—weeks—months, American newspapers have headlined the news from Russia. Well aware that Russia's front is their front, American hearts have beat warmly with Russian hearts, as the people of Stalingrad backed up their magnificent fighting forces by resisting the enemy on every hill, in every valley, on rooftop and in cellars. And with defense turned to offense, again it has been made clear why those who were once allies by necessity have become allies by merit, proudly claimed across the sea.

But that heroic stand is not without its terrific price to the Russian people, in addition to the heavy cost of previous battles. Wendell Willkie, in a recent speech at Toronto, gave a graphic picture of that cost: thousands of Russian villages destroyed, their people homeless; five million Russians killed, wounded, or missing; a large part of the fertile farm lands of southwestern Russia in Nazi hands; food scarce; fuel almost unknown in the homes; civilian clothing nearly gone; children as young as eight and ten years running war machines and doing farm work.

Now it is that Americans have their opportunity—to prove that allies in need are allies indeed. Many have contributed generously to Russian War Relief, but the urgent necessity for aid increases daily. Individual contributions not only help a very deserving people, but serve to tighten the bonds of a new friendship which will prove mutually beneficial in postwar years. This unofficial aid does something official lend-lease supplies cannot do.

The Massachusetts Committee on Russian War Relief, 128 Newbury Street, participates in the United War Fund, and the January appeal of the Fund will include an estimated $887,806 for Russian relief.

Manpower Policy

For those who can read the olden signals, wisps of smoke escaping here and there in Washington tell the story that a manpower policy is at last being formulated. If the signs are correct, this policy will not be startling in its innovations.

Selective Service may be—as we believe it should be—placed under civilian direction, but it will continue to function under local draft boards where members of the community can usefully pass on the individual and personal questions involved with each selectee. The main difference will be that occupation and skill are to be given consideration on a plane almost equal with dependency in choosing men.

There probably will be no National Service Act, making it mandatory for a man or woman to work where told to work, but it seems inevitable Selective Service will have the prerogative of saying to individuals: "Do this war work, or fight."

Selective Service Boards will be given clearer, sharper directives from Washington. Policies will become uniform and emphasis will be removed from the present all-motivating effort to meet the local quota for inductees.

The work of the boards will become much broader. They will see the war as requiring an efficient balance in fighters, war producers, and farmers.

With more order thus brought to the supply of farm and war factory labor, it can be expected that more sensible management will follow from the top. The President will not forgo the 40-hour week without a struggle, but when it is shown that competition in wages is no longer the only governing factor in recruiting for war factories, it is likely that overtime pay schedules will be changed.

This should be coupled with a general drive to get the costs of war down. Taxpayers pay these high wages and overtime rates, and it will be hard to justify them when men are given their choice of working or fighting.

Another step clearly in demand now is for a calm assessment of civilian needs and a rapid expansion of the policy of standardizing products, concentrating production in the most efficient plants.

These are the elements of manpower policy; these are the things that need to be done. Now that the American people can grasp the size of the global war, and are beginning to get a glimmer of the strategy, and the cost, of winning, there will be wider support for this reasonable policy.

The equivalent of old-fashioned hospitality in modern restaurants seems to be placing the sugar bowl on the table.

The war maps are just the same today as last summer; it's the arrows that are different.

The Bookshelf

Outlook for Japan

Perhaps it is precisely because Hugh Byas is (at least externally) so un-Japanese in his own person that he is ideally suited to interpret Japan at this crucial moment. Mr. Byas is a good Scot. He does not allow the foggy atmosphere of the land in which he spent twenty-three years to obscure his keen vision. But neither does it dull his sympathetic understanding. During his long residence in Japan Mr. Byas was never one of those enthusiasts who sought to "go Japanese," to lose their own character in mystic acceptance of a country where the Westerner is forever alien and best off when he realizes it. Yet few were warmer in their liking for the good things of Japan, and probably none was shrewder in analysis of what was in ferment.

All this makes anything Mr. Byas writes of tremendous interest and importance as we wage war against those who, as he justly says, embarked on a get-rich-quick plan of military conquest and who must be defeated in such fashion as to prove to them conclusively that war does not pay.

* * *

The name of Mr. Byas's new book, GOVERNMENT BY ASSASSINATION (New York: Knopf. $3) is not deceptive, for much of the volume deals with the violence which has been a conspicuous and scandalous feature of Japanese governmental processes over many years. But the title is not fully comprehensive, for some of the most vital portions of the book deal with such subjects as "the soul of Japan"; the Japanese language, with its encouragement to vague mystic thinking; the position of the Emperor, how the peace must finally come, and problems of the future. On all these topics Mr. Byas is unfailingly wise and frequently witty—a great merit, this last, in making tough intellectual material easy to take.

To Mr. Byas the Japanese are always human—"for the most part pleasant, kindly folks," charming and well-intentioned, though handicapped by a "hive mentality" which a Japanese commentator has seen as leading to "eagerness to find a person worthy to be served," but which Mr. Byas dryly suspects may mean simply submission to the strong. Thus the patriotic gangster and the armed services rise to control in a country whose political revolution of 1868 was arrested when half complete.

Mr. Byas believes the revolution cannot soon be completed, "since in the minds of the Japanese people, with all their quickness and capacity for seizing foreign ideas, there is no conception of the idea of government of and for the people." At the same time, from Japan's leadership comes a philosophy of a "'new order' (which) is the philosophy of Naziism; it is the latest of Japan's long list of borrowings."

* * *

True, there was a trend toward party government, but the Navy's fury over the London naval agreement of 1930, signed by the Government in defiance of the Chief of the Naval General Staff, caused the services to put into operation sinister instruments which led inexorably to renewed military domination of the national life—and war for no other purpose than gain, however robed in trappings of national destiny.

Crushing defeat, for a nation that has not yet tasted real defeat, is the only answer to what Japan stands for now. But Mr. Byas does not wish to substitute for Japan's false new order something of the same essential type, only with other victors; and he believes that "if we consider fifty years of modern Japan and not the gangster decade alone, we are entitled to believe that Japan has qualities that will again fit it to be a member of this new order." He would not destroy Japan—only Japan's megalomania and capacity for doing harm.

Thus he would have the Emperor's Government carry on rather than foster overturn as unfruitful as what we once gave Germany; see that responsibility for defeat was properly affixed; allow the nation to exercise its copying genius, but this time in political channels leading elsewhere than to destruction and disaster, and permit the country due freedom to capitalize its own good qualities although shearing off past conquests and making certain that there can be no efforts at future ones.

The peace proposals Mr. Byas outlines should commend themselves to everyone intimately familiar with the Japanese problem, and the background he affords should cause them to make sense to others. R. G.

Our Readers Say—

A Call for Food Rationing

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The food crisis, as you are well aware, threatens to be one of the gravest factors on the home front in 1943. It was for this reason that The Cooperative League called its Emergency Ration Conference in Washington recently, as reported in a front-page story in The Christian Science Monitor.

We feel that it is essential that all commodities on which there may be shortages are rationed before shortages occur and that such rationing be put into effect without prior notice, in order to prevent the hysteria and hoarding which has accompanied the rationing of coffee and other commodities.

Because of the seriousness of the situation we hope you will find it possible to call for immediate rationing of all essential commodities. This is one of the most important steps which could be taken to bolster civilian morale and would also free hundreds of thousands of dollars of commodities which are now being hoarded by good people who are taking steps they feel are justified to provide ample foodstuffs for their children. Coupon rationing which would assure an equitable distribution of these foodstuffs would free those hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of goods and thereby relieve the food shortage considerably.

We feel that the officials in Washington are not yet aware of the fact that the people of America are more willing to accept rationing than the Government officials are to put it in effect.

THE COOPERATIVE LEAGUE
Wallace J. Campbell
New York — Assistant Secretary

Their Message

Down the Middle of the Road

Americans and the Postwar World

By Erwin D. Canham

A few weeks ago, in this space, we asked readers what they and their neighbors were thinking about the postwar world. The response has been overwhelming. We have at hand a very large number of long and careful letters. Some readers have conducted polls in their communities. Most of them write after extensive inquiries. The result is—a puzzle.

We do not pretend that the people who read this page, or who take pains to write us letters afterward, represent a cross-section of America. Far from it. Included among our readers will be an extremely high percentage of persons interested in world affairs and imbued by high conscientious purposes.

That is why we are puzzled. Because among the responses was a significant nucleus of discouraged letters—from people who said they and their friends are very little interested in postwar organization and are overwhelmed by a sense of futility. This viewpoint, while far from a majority, shows that there is still a mighty work to do to arouse an American sense of responsibility.

* * *

On the other hand, the vast majority of those who responded (remember that they cannot be considered a cross-section) give heartening and varied testimony to a ferment of thinking. I can only summarize the more interesting and significant replies.

Periodical publisher in New Jersey: "There is more interest in postwar planning than in any subject that we have ever dealt with heretofore. . . . All classes of our citizens are keenly alive to the necessity for finding and keeping concrete plans for our future."

A New York businessman, quoting an Ohio colleague: "We cannot stand off after this war and let others handle the shaping of world economics, politics, etc. We must stay in the picture and make our weight felt. We must throw this weight into the assurance of freedom for all. Really, Joe, I've had more enthusiasm to answer your letter *since* the election because before I didn't feel there was much to fight for, if we had to go along indefinitely under New Deal bureaucracy and regimentation. . . ."

A California man: "Depressing as the fact may be, the statement 'the people are fighting this war for survival' seems to be largely true. One of the major reasons for the lack of consideration of postwar problems by Americans . . . is that they think Germany is solely responsible for the war, while they should be apportioning a sizable portion of the blame to our side. . . . This insensible squirrel's-cage cycle of retaliatory-oppression-and-desperate-rebellion must be ended."

A California woman: "I asked sixty people and they all answered that we should build a better world no matter how long it took. . . . All thought we should start discussions now."

Washington, D. C., civil servant: "Among my fellow-workers, one is very definitely of the opinion that we should devote our energies to winning the war first, then make plans for the peace to follow. Five believe we should plan now, one saying it should be done by qualified minds, but given a minimum of publicity until the fighting is past."

* * *

Maine housewife: "My neighbors and friends all 'hope' something permanent and good may come about, but are doubtful about this being accomplished and are very vague as to how it could be or should be brought to pass. The general mental attitude . . . is that of helplessness and futility, half of which is thoughtlessness rather than indifference. . . . We are more or less asleep at the switch because we think the solution is far beyond us in every way."

Vermont teacher: Total persons polled: 137. War being fought for the finer way of life: 107. For survival: 15. For various other reasons, such as capitalism, revenge, race prejudice: 15.

California woman: "What do Americans think about the postwar world? 'Well, I haven't thought a great deal about it' is the answer most often given. . . . Of approximately fifty individuals interviewed, not one was in the least isolationist."

Upstate New York woman: "Quite a few people have told me they would not buy War Bonds as they wouldn't live to redeem them. Some said the Government will be bankrupt and never can redeem them. They blame Roosevelt and England for the war and said 'as usual, it's a money war, the few will make millions, the rest will starve.'" (This writer tells many detailed stories of waste and corruption in near-by defense work.)

A British Columbia man: "I find myself amazed that a man of parts should ask so ingenuous a question. . . . Is not the most patent thing the fact that happiness and well-being is (sic) invariably a personal thing, having nothing whatever to do with economic or political schools of thought?"

A Middle Western college professor: "I put your questions up to my contemporary history class of thirty-eight for discussion. They come from New York to Los Angeles but predominantly from the Middle West. I was surprised to find that three-fourths of them thought people were chiefly interested in victory and survival, in freedom for America and white peoples but that they were very little interested in the colored races or in world freedom or in Wallace's 'century of the common man.'"

In the next installment, somewhat more optimistic responses will predominate.

Mirror of World Opinion

Wisconsin Runs True to Form

Four years ago, Wisconsin provided the chief upset of the second Roosevelt mid-term election. It turned Philip La Follette out of the Governor's chair and put in his place Republican Julius P. Heil. Analysis of the voting showed that the Progressives stayed away from the polls as a punishment for their bright young leader's excessive ambitions. At that time, La Follette was attempting to form a national organization.

Governor Heil mistook the vote. He thought it was a mandate on the side of reaction and so conducted himself. But Wisconsin is interested in progress and reform. Election day it buried Governor Heil's bid for re-election under an avalanche of protest votes. Republicans won every other State office, but the Progressive candidate for Governor, Orland S. Loomis, won hands down.

They really scratch their ballots in the Badger State!—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch.*

The Wide Horizon

Snapshot of Tunis

By M. D. Gieberich

Now that the North coast of Africa and Tunisia in particular is a focal point of global attention, I like to recall my first view of Tunis la Blanche. Will the British and American troops find it at all as I found it? Will the Nazis have left it unspoiled and colorful when they are driven out?

* * *

From Marseilles to Tunis, where the sun is even brighter and that violent, cold, and dry northerly wind, the mistral, never blows, it is only a question of forty-eight hours on a slow boat. The morning of our second and last day out I woke before the sun rose. There was a dark shadow against the sky outlined by a drift of white. I told myself that there were no snow-capped mountains this near Tunis and turned on my back to look at the sky. It was still filled with stars but they were growing pale. Toward the East a tongue of flame licked the sea where it met the curtain of sky. The flame spread and widened to light the world with its fire.

All about us were the lateen sails of fishing boats and high above the jade-green water of the gulf my snow-capped mountain became the ruby-colored cliff crowned by the white domes and minarets of Sidi Bou Said.

Soon we entered the canal cut through the marshland on the outskirts of Tunis. On both sides clouds of rose-winged flamingoes were frightened into flight.

Within an hour or so we reached the basin at Tunis and calm changed to chaos. Arabs, soldiers, police, porters, beggars. Men in gandurahs and jibbahs, wearing fez and turban, European suits and hats—but men, always men, shoving, shouting, and swearing.

It is not until you enter the broad avenue which is the heart of the city that you see a few of the opposite sex, Europeans for the most part, with a sprinkling of veiled women of the lower class and barefaced, barefooted Bedouin women from the country.

The avenue is a two-way artery with a wide parkway down the center, shaded by magnificent trees and gay with stands of flowers presided over by a smiling Arab with a jasmine tucked over one ear—very white between his dark skin and red fez. Near the walls separating the native quarter from the French section is the handsome home of the Resident General, official representative of France and the most heartily disliked person in the Protectorate. There is nothing personal in this; it is only that he stands for an unwelcome foreign authority.

Outside the native city's walls, Tunis is not unlike any Provincial town. Inside the walls lives a people whose face is turned towards Mecca and whose mental and moral standard is dictated by the Koran.

The walled city of his Highness, Sidi Ahmed Bey, is the center of trade for all Tunisia. In the booths or markets, called souks, are sold the carpets and rugs of Kairouan, the pottery of Nabeul, the olives, dates and nuts of Sfax and Gabès, and grain from the tablelands. The shops are no larger than piano boxes and as beautiful with paint and gold as an old missal.

* * *

Throughout the day there is the clop-clop of slippered feet, the hum of many voices, the high hourly call of the muezzin from the minarets of the mosques, and the drone of Arab children studying aloud and in unison.

At night the doors in the great arched gateways are closed. Africa claims its own and the Kasbah and its entire population are as distinct and remote, physically and spiritually, from French influence as if the surrounding walls were as wide as the sea and high as the sky.

The summer home of the Bey is at La Marsa, a small town beyond Carthage and Sidi Bou Said on the Gulf of Tunis. The palace is a large white building with columned loggias; carved screens cover the windows, the color of turquoise. The façade is flush with the street but at the sides and rear are well-tended formal gardens. At sunset a band concert is given daily in the square before the palace. At the conclusion of the hour of music the Beylical hymn is played, the carved screens of the upstairs loggia are opened and his Highness exchanges salutes with his musicians.

The city, of all Tunisia, the only place in the Protectorate where the Bey has absolute and sole jurisdiction, and Tunis, though important, is only a few square miles of Tunisia, the present battleground of Allied and Axis forces.

The Arab may not love the French but he has the greatest admiration for the United States. Ever since the First World War, the name of Woodrow Wilson has given him a hope of independence and self-government.

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